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IN 8 PARTS.

PART I — 10/6 NET.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION  
OF THE  
CARNEGIE FOUNDATION  

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THE  
PALACE OF PEACE  
AT THE HAGUE

THE 6 PREMIATED AND 40 OTHER DESIGNS  
CHOSEN BY THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURE AT AMSTERDAM  
AND REPRODUCED UNDER ITS DIRECTION.

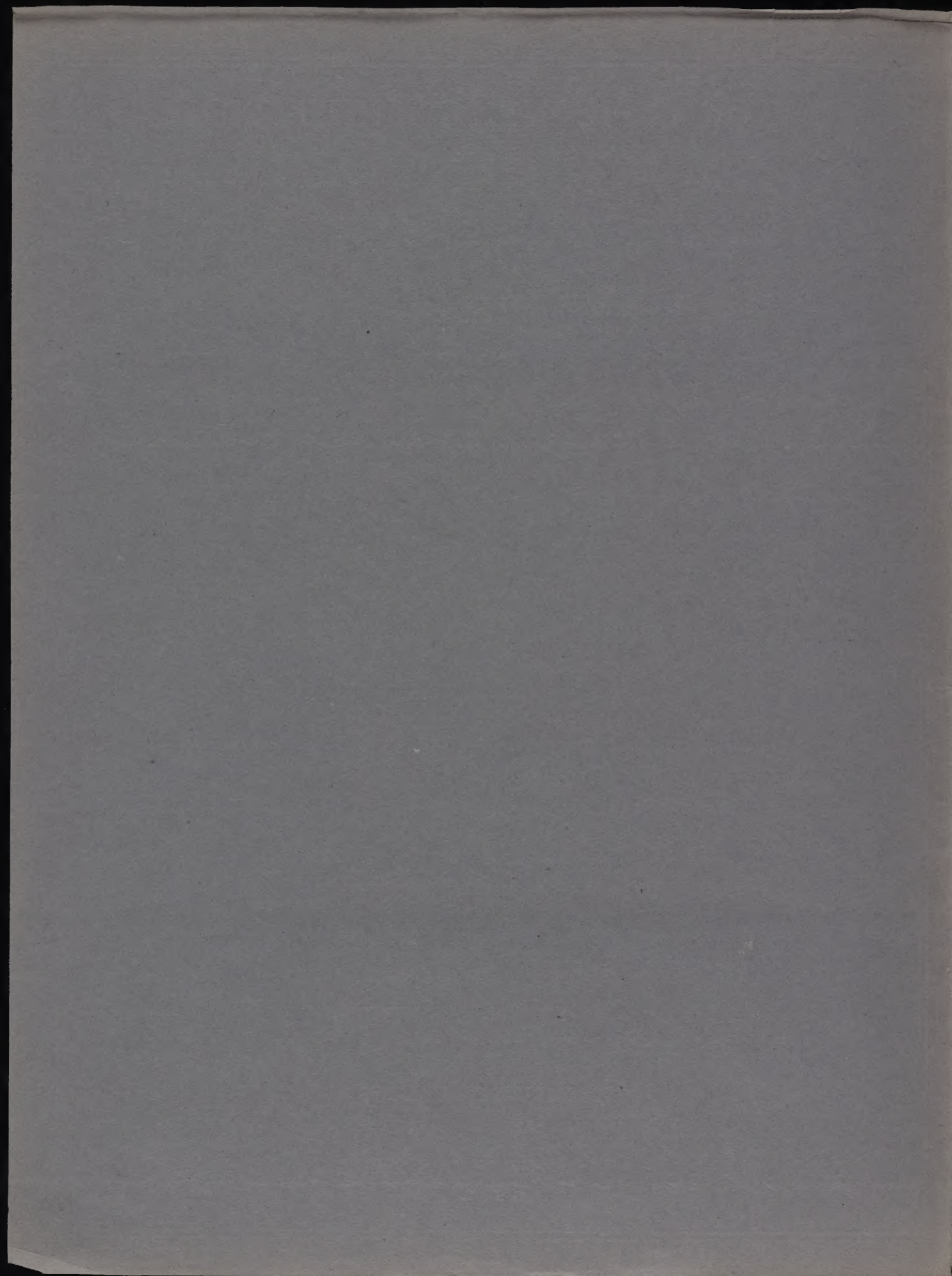


SEVENTY-SIX PLATES

LONDON: T. C. & E. C. JACK, 16 HENRIETTA STREET, W.C.; AND EDINBURGH.

1907.





THE  
PALACE OF PEACE  
AT THE HAGUE.

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16 HENRIETTA STREET, W.C.;  
AND EDINBURGH  
1907

IN LAYERS OF LITERATURE  
CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

PALACE OF PEACE

IN THE HALLS

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING  
1535 AVENUE OF THE CITIES  
PITTSBURGH, PA. 15222  
TEL. 481-1234



THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING



# THE HISTORY OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION.

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SO far ago as 1902 MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE announced his intention to found a Library for the Permanent Court of Arbitration, created at the Hague by the Peace Congress held in the year 1899.

As a result of conferences with one of the American members of the Peace Congress and with the Dutch Ambassador at Washington, MR. CARNEGIE, feeling, as is generally known, a great interest in everything contributing to prevent the terrors of war, and therefore also for the work of the Hague Congress, took a resolution in the following year to considerably extend his first plan by placing a sum of one and a half million of dollars at the disposal of the Dutch Government, to be allocated to the foundation of a building for the use of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and for a Library in connection therewith, the two in conjunction to form a Palace of Peace.

In order to realize on a solid basis and in lawful terms the purpose of this considerable donation, an agreement was made, that MR. CARNEGIE should establish under the Dutch law a „Foundation” to build, furnish and keep in repair at the Hague a Palace and a Library for the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and that the Dutch Government should appoint a Managing Committee and fix the Statutes of the „Foundation”. The certificate of birth of the Foundation was registered on the 7<sup>th</sup> of October 1903 at Castle „Skibo” in Scotland.

As soon as this had been done the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs appointed a special Committee to consider and advice upon the preparatory measures to be taken for the building of the Palace, to be utilized both for the Court and the Library.

This Committee, whose President was the HON. A. F. DE SAVORNIN LOHMAN,

W. R. WARE, (Milton, Mass.), Ex-Professor of Architecture at the Columbian University, Columbia, New-York.

The State-Architect D. E. C. KNUTTEL, acted as a Secretary. According to the Conditions it was stipulated that the designs were to be handed in at the Hague within a period of seven months, but in consequence of several requests this period was lengthened by a month.

Thus, on the 15<sup>th</sup> of April 1906, eight months after the issue of the Conditions, 216 projects, containing more than 3000 drawings, had been sent to the Hague. Only two sets were submitted after the expiration of the stipulated time, and these had to be refused.

All the sets were marked with sequential numbers and exhibited for the consideration of the Jury in the Halls of the Palace at Kneuterdijk, which Her Majesty the Queen had most graciously placed at the disposal of the Committee.

The Jury assembled at the Hague on May 3<sup>rd</sup> and immediately began its business, first visiting the grounds destined for the erection of the building.

On May 11<sup>th</sup> the decision was announced, and on the next day the Report was drawn up.

The six prizes, placed at the disposal of the Jury, were allocated as follows:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Prize MR. L. M. CORDONNIER of Lille,
- 2<sup>nd</sup> „ MR. A. MARCEL of Paris,
- 3<sup>rd</sup> „ MR. F. WENDT of Charlottenburg,
- 4<sup>th</sup> „ MR. O. WAGNER of Vienna,
- 5<sup>th</sup> „ MESSIEURS H. GREENLEY and H. S. OLIN of New-York,
- 6<sup>th</sup> „ MR. F. SCHWECHTER of Berlin.

The exhibition of the designs, as prescribed in the conditions, was opened on June 11<sup>th</sup> and closed on July 17<sup>th</sup> after having been visited by 5439 persons, 598 of whom had entrance tickets available for the whole period.



# A DEED TO CREATE A „STICHTING”

(foundation or trust under the Netherland Law)

FOR THE PURPOSE OF

erecting and maintaining at The Hague (Kingdom of the Netherlands)

A COURT-HOUSE AND LIBRARY

FOR THE

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION,

Established by the treaty of the 29<sup>th</sup> of July 1899.

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BELIEVING that the establishment of a Permanent Court of Arbitration by the Treaty of the 29<sup>th</sup> of July 1899 is the most important step forward of a worldwide humanitarian character which has ever been taken by the joint Powers, as it must ultimately banish war, and further, being of opinion that the cause of the Peace Conference will greatly benefit by the erection of a Court-House and Library for the Permanent Court of Arbitration,

I, ANDREW CARNEGIE, of the City of New-York, am willing to furnish a sum of one and one half million dollars for the said purpose, which sum has been placed at the disposal of the Netherland Government.

Understanding, that it would be desirable to give a permanent character to my intention, and that it will be necessary, for that purpose, to create with the said sum a „STICHTING”, (foundation or trust under the Netherland Law),

I, ANDREW CARNEGIE, have declared and declare hereby: to create with the sum of one and one half million dollars mentioned above and named by me in my letter to BARON GEVERS, dated 22<sup>nd</sup> of April 1903, a „STICHTING” (foundation or trust under the Netherland Law) for the purpose of building, establishing and maintaining in perpetuity at the Hague a Court-House and Library (Temple of Peace) for the Permanent Court of Arbitration established by the Treaty of July 29<sup>th</sup> 1899.

The seat of this „STICHTING” is at the Hague.

with the author of the plan without knowing his name, a closed and sealed letter mentioning his name, and bearing on the outside an address and an epigraph, which epigraph shall also figure on the drawings, on the explanatory notice and the package.

ARTICLE 4. The packages, containing the abovenamed plans and papers, that have not arrived at THE HAGUE before the 15<sup>th</sup> March 1906, will not be opened and remain at the disposal of the sender.

ARTICLE 5. If the author of any plan should fail to comply with one or more of the provisions of this present programme, his plan shall be excluded from the competition.

ARTICLE 6. The letters, containing the names of competitors to whom a prize has been awarded, will be opened by the JURY.

ARTICLE 7. The JURY is composed of:

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the CARNEGIE FOUNDATION and  
MR. TH. E. COLLCUTT, London,

DR. P. J. H. CUIJPERS, Ruremond,

Geh. Ober-Hof-Baurat VON IHNE, Berlin,

PROFESSOR K. KÖNIG, Vienna,

MR. NÉNOT, Member of the Institut de France, Paris,

PROFESSOR W. R. WARE, Milton, Massachusetts.

ARTICLE 8. By accepting their commission the members of the JURY declare to agree fully with all provisions of this present programme and to renounce entirely all right to compete.

ARTICLE 9. The JURY give the preference to those projects that answer best to the requirements of this programme, and excel from the point of view of art and construction.

The following prizes will be awarded:

A prize of . . . . .	12,000 guilders.
A prize of . . . . .	9,000 „
A prize of . . . . .	7,000 „
A prize of . . . . .	5,000 „
Two prizes of . . . . .	3,000 „

ARTICLE 10. After the publication of the decision of the JURY, all the plans sent in will be publicly exhibited at THE HAGUE during a month. The official report of the JURY will also be published and deposited for inspection at the exhibition.

ARTICLE 11. Competitors may apply for information to MR. D. E. C. KNUTTEL, architect at THE HAGUE, No. 16, Fluweelen Burgwal.

ARTICLE 12. The projects to which a prize is awarded become the property of the CARNEGIE FOUNDATION.



If the execution of a project to which a prize is awarded be intrusted to the author thereof, the amount of the prize will be deducted from his honorarium.

ARTICLE 13. The building will be erected as much as possible at the place indicated by cross-hatching on the plan of the site annexed to this programme.

ARTICLE 14. The PEACE PALACE shall contain the following parts:

## A. COURT HOUSE.

### BASEMENT STORY.

1. Dwelling of the concierge, containing four rooms and kitchen, etc., directly accessible from the Park, and communicating with the different stories by a servants' staircase (escalier de service).
2. Two spare rooms, sufficiently light and communicating with each other.
3. A place for the calorifers with fuel store.
4. A room for the stenographers.

Further, as far as the available space and the construction will allow, wardrobes, lavatories, etc., servants' rooms, waiting rooms, and store rooms.

### PRINCIPAL STORY.

The floor of the principal story must not be more than 2.50 M. above the exterior ground.

1. Great hall with main staircase.
2. Staircase leading to the basement story.
3. Doorkeeper's room.
4. Large Court of Justice . . . . . 280 to 300 M<sup>2</sup>.  
with or without an anteroom, with a removable podium, and  
a gallery either along a side wall or at the end.
5. Small Court of Justice . . . . . 140 „ 150 „
6. Adjoining each Court of Justice a council room, each . . . 40 „ 45 „  
with waiting room, wardrobe, lavatory, etc. (If the council  
rooms are close together, one waiting room, lavatory and  
wardrobe for both will be sufficient.)
7. Two rooms for the parties in the case, each. . . . . 40 „ 45 „

8. A chancery room. . . . . 40 to 45 M<sup>2</sup>.  
with a vaulted safe (2 X 2 M.) and book lift to the upper story.

Messenger rooms, wardrobes, lavatories, etc.

The council rooms shall have each a separate or together one joint exit to the Park, either directly or through the basement story.

#### UPPER STORY.

1. A room for the Administrative Council of the PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION . . . . . about 90 M<sup>2</sup>.  
(a council room for from 30 to 35 persons around a table)  
with an ante-room  
and a President's room . . . . . 20 to 25 „
  2. A room for the General Secretary . . . . . 40 „ 45 „  
with a waiting room and lavatory, etc. . . . . 15 „ 20 „
  3. Two Secretaries' rooms, each. . . . . 25 „ 40 „  
with one joint waiting room and lavatory, etc.
  4. Two rooms for clerks, each . . . . . 20 „ 35 „
  5. One room or two communicating rooms for archives, together about 80 „
  6. Four study rooms, each . . . . . 20 to 25 „
- Messenger rooms, wardrobes, lavatories, etc.

## B. LIBRARY.

(The Library must be built so as to form a separate part of the PEACE PALACE, with its own main entrance from the Park and an interior communication with the COURT HOUSE on the PRINCIPAL STORY.)

#### BASEMENT STORY.

1. Dwelling of the concierge, containing four rooms and Kitchen, etc., directly accessible from the Park, and communicating with the different stories by a servants' staircase (escalier de service).
2. Store rooms and packing rooms.
3. Bookbinding workshop.
4. Place for the calorifers, with fuel store.
5. Spare rooms.



## PRINCIPAL STORY.

The floor of the principal story must not be more than 2.50 M. above the exterior ground.

1. Doorkeeper's room.
2. The library, where the books are stored . . . . . about 500 M<sup>2</sup>.  
fireproof (10,000 M. bookshelves in 5 stories), lighted by  
windows from at least two opposite sides.
3. Two reading rooms each . . . . . „ 90 „
4. Adjoining an office room for the distribution of the books . . 40 to 45 „
5. Two rooms for the librarian and sub-librarian, each . . . . 40 „ 45 „
6. A waiting room . . . . . about 20 „
7. Two rooms for clerks, each . . . . . „ 25 „
8. A room for geographical maps . . . . . „ 60 „
9. A cataloguing room . . . . . „ 60 „

Messenger rooms, wardrobes, lavatories, etc.

## UPPER STORY.

1. A room for the the Board of Directors of the CARNEGIE  
FOUNDATION . . . . . „ 40 „  
With a waiting room. . . . . „ 30 „
2. A chancery room . . . . . „ 40 „
3. Spare rooms.

Messenger rooms, wardrobes, lavatories, etc.

The Hague, August 15<sup>th</sup>, 1905.

*The Board of Directors of the Carnegie Foundation,*

VAN KARNEBEEK, *Chairman.*

S. VAN CITTERS, *Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE JURY.

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THE Jury consisting of the following persons:

The CHAIRMAN of the Board of Directors of the Carnegie Foundation, and  
MR. TH. E. COLLCUTT, Royal Gold Medallist, President Elect of the

Royal Institute of British Architects, London,

DR. P. J. H. CUIJPERS, Architect of the Royal Museum at Amsterdam,

Geh. Ober-Hof-Baurat E. VON IHNE, Architect of H. M. the German Emperor, Berlin,

PROFESSOR C. KÖNIG, O.ö. Professor at the Technische Hochschule, Vienna,

MR. H. P. NÉNOT, Member of the Institut de France, President of the Central Society  
of French Architects, Vice President of the Society of French Artists, Paris, and

MR. W. R. WARE, Milton, Massachusetts, Emeritus Professor of Architecture in  
Columbia University at the city of New-York,

met on the third day of May 1906 at The Hague in the Palace, where the 216 designs, which had been submitted in competition for the proposed Peace Palace, were arranged for their inspection. After determining upon a method of procedure they separated, and each member studied each of the designs by himself. They then reassembled and examined them in a body, rejecting those which failed to obtain a single favourable vote. 44 Designs then remained for further consideration, to wit:

No. 10, Motto: CEDANT ARMA TOGAE;

„ 16, „ NULLA SALUS BELLO, PACEM TE  
POSCIMUS OMNES;

„ 17, „ L'ART DE L'ÉPOQUE;



„ 29, „ PALLADIO;

„ 39, „ [PAX];

„ 46, „ POLK;

„ 51, „ UEBER ALLE GIPFELN IST RUH;



- No. 59, Motto: LE TÉTARD;
- „ 71, „ PAX UNIVERSALIS;
- „ 72, „ TEMPLUM PACIS;
- „ 79, „ 
- „ 80, „ 
- „ 81, „ AEDES PACIS;
- „ 82, „ PAX VOBISCUM (in red);
- „ 83, „ PAX (in a double circle);
- „ 89, „ TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY;
- „ 109, „ LA PAIX DE DIEU;
- „ 110, „ PAX (surmounted by a pigeon);
- „ 112, „ FLUCTUAT NEC MERGITUR;
- „ 116, „ SATURNIA;
- „ 117, „ EEN KRUIS (red);
- „ 118, „ EEN HELM;
- „ 121, „ TEMPLUM PACIS;
- „ 127, „ VINCIT PAX;
- „ 129, „ PAX VOBISCUM (on a shield held by a woman);
- „ 130, „ EIRENE;
- „ 132, „ CONCORDIA PARVAE RES CRESCUNT,  
DISCORDIA MAXIMAE DILABUNTUR;
- „ 134, „ SOL;
- „ 135, „ SUUM CUIQUE;
- „ 140, „ ECCO;
- „ 141, „ BEATI PACIFICI;
- „ 144, „ VOGUE LA GALÈRE;
- „ 147, „ L'HOMME;
- „ 157, „ SKIBO;
- „ 160, „ PRO HUMANITATE;
- „ 161, „ PACIFIER, PAS-S'Y-FIER;
- „ 181, „ H. H. H.;
- „ 191, „ FINIS;
- „ 194, „ PAX (in gold letters);
- „ 203, „ PACI;

No. 208, Motto: PALLADIO;

„ 213, „ S'G;


„ 215, „ ARX PACIS;

„ 221, „ PAX;

These 44 were then again examined in detail by each member of the Jury, and a vote by ballot taken. Those designs which failed to receive at least four votes in their favour were set aside.

There remained the following sixteen:

No. 17, Motto: L'ART DE L'ÉPOQUE;

„ 79, „ 

„ 81, „ AEDES PACIS;

„ 82, „ PAX VOBISCUM (in red);

„ 83, „ PAX (in a double circle);

„ 89, „ TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY;

„ 112, „ FLUCTUAT NEC MERGITUR;

„ 121, „ TEMPLUM PACIS;

„ 129, „ PAX VOBISCUM (on a shield held by a woman);

„ 130, „ EIRENE;

„ 132, „ CONCORDIA PARVAE RES CRESCUNT,  
DISCORDIA MAXIMAE DILABUNTUR;

„ 134, „ SOL;

„ 140, „ ECCO;

„ 144, „ VOGUE LA GALÈRE;

„ 194, „ PAX (in gold letters);

„ 213, „ S'G.

After several renewed examinations, which lasted until the eleventh of May, the Jury gave the following verdict by a vote of majority, which in several cases was only a bare majority:

The prize of 12,000 guilders was awarded to design No. 213, Motto S'G.

The prize of 9000 guilders was awarded to design No. 194, Motto PAX (in gold letters).

The prize of 7000 guilders was awarded to design No. 132, Motto CONCORDIA PARVAE RES CRESCUNT, DISCORDIA MAXIMAE DILABUNTUR.

The prize of 5000 guilders was awarded to design No. 17, Motto L'ART DE L'ÉPOQUE.

The prize of 3000 guilders was awarded to design No. 79, Motto .

The prize of 3000 guilders was awarded to design No. 130, Motto EIRENE.

The sealed letters, which accompanied the drawings, were then opened, and it appeared that the FIRST prize had been won by MR. L. M. CORDONNIER, of Lille; the SECOND by MR. A. MARCEL, of Paris; the THIRD by MR. F. WENDT, of Charlottenburg; the FOURTH by MR. O. WAGNER, of VIENNA; the FIFTH by MESSRS. HOWARD GREENLEY and HUBERT S. OLIN, of New-York; and the SIXTH by MR. F. SCHWECHTEN, of Berlin.

Of the prize winners four belonged to the number of architects that had been specially invited by the Committee to take part in the competition.

The Jury then unanimously agreed upon the following

## R E P O R T.

The 216 designs submitted to the Jury exhibit three types of plan.

In some of them the Library and Court of Arbitration are housed in separate buildings, connected by a corridor. In others they occupy the same building, which in some of them is lighted from external courts, that are enclosed on only three sides, in others from internal courts, one or more in number, enclosed on all sides.

Among these the Jury were required to select six designs which should become the property of the Committee, and which the Committee could use as a basis from which to proceed in finally obtaining from the architect, whom they would employ, a design for execution.

In so doing the Jury have selected those which, in their judgment, best embody these three different schemes.

Design No. 213.

Motto: S'G.

This design is an attractive one. Its author has considered that, in as much as The Hague has been chosen as the permanent seat of the Court of Arbitration, the building should in style follow the local traditions of XVI century architecture.

These considerations have finally prevailed with the majority of the Jury.

This design somewhat emphasises the distinction between the Library and the Court of Arbitration, which is indicated by the programme, connecting them only by a corridor. But it has failed to give a sufficient unity of character to the two different portions of the structure.



Design No. 194.

Motto: PAX (in gold letters).

In this design it is only the plan that has at all commended itself. Its general arrangement is very good and is eminently that of a building standing in a park; the large rooms are well lighted by side windows, and in the rear part the Library rooms are admirably disposed around a garden, forming a kind of cloister.

But both in the plan and in the elevation the lines of the composition noticeably depart from the noble simplicity which should characterise a building devoted to the serious and dignified purposes of the Peace Palace, without at the same time evincing any special originality of treatment.

Design No. 132.

Motto:

CONCORDIA PARVAE RES CRESCUNT, DISCORDIA  
MAXIMAE DILABUNTUR.

This design meets the requirements of the programme in a simple and straight-forward way, though an undesirable amount of space is given to vestibules and corridors.

The exterior, though it exhibits a suitable dignity of character, is somewhat still and monotonous.

Design No. 17.

Motto: L'ART DE L'ÉPOQUE.

In the written memorandum, which accompanies this design, the author explains that a Palace of Peace, being something new, seems to him to require novel methods of artistic treatment.

The result is interesting and is not without originality, and though the plan has obvious defects, it meets fairly well the chief requirements of the programme.

Design No. 79.

Motto: 

The exterior is greatly to be praised both for simplicity and for suitability of character. But the round ends of the principal façade injure this effect, and the room of the

Administrative Council on one side and a series of smaller rooms on the other are lighted only from beneath colonnades.

The plan is well studied and is distinguished from most of the others by a notable economy of space.

Design No. 130.

Motto: EIRENE.

The exterior of this design is well composed, though not particularly interesting or dignified, and while the noticeably unsymmetrical plan shows some careful study, the small, narrow light-areas seem out of place in a building occupying an open site.

The Hague, May 12th 1906.

# THE ARCHITECTS AND THEIR WORKS.

(SUCCINCT NOTES.)

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LOUIS MARIE CORDONNIER, the winner of the First Prize, was born at Haubourdin, near Lille on July 7<sup>th</sup>, 1854.

He received his education from his father, JEAN BAPTISTE FERDINAND CORDONNIER, and at the „Ecole des Beaux-Arts” in Paris, where he studied under the direction of MONS. L. ANDRÉ.

Several important distinctions fell to his share. In 1885 he obtained the First Prize at the international competition for the New Exchange at Amsterdam. He constructed a considerable number of Private Houses, as well as some Villas, Hotels and important Churches, among which were those of Caudry and Merville.

CORDONNIER is the architect of the Townhalls of Loos, the Madeleine, and Dunkerque. At Lille an Exchange is being built under his direction, and from his designs.

ALEXANDRE AUGUSTE LOUIS MARCEL, who won the Second Prize, was born at Paris on September 11<sup>th</sup>, 1860.

He was a student at the „Ecole des Beaux-Arts” at Paris and since 1882 has been a diplomated architect of the French Government.

MARCEL, who is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, obtained the First Prize in 1890 in the international competition for the Palace of the Senate at Bucharest; and also the First Prize in the international competition for the Central Station of that town in 1893.

In 1895 he constructed a Festival Hall at Paris in the Japanese style. He restored several Castles and Churches. The „Hippodrome des Courses” at Ostende has been built for King LEOPOLD II of Belgium according to his designs and under his direction. In 1903 MARCEL constructed some Japanese Buildings near the Royal Palace at Laeken; and in 1905 he also built a large Restaurant there.





*Andrew Carnegie*



# INTERNATIONAL JURY



W. K. WALKER   H. P. NISSEN   Dr. T. H. COOPER   Dr. F. COLEMAN   E. A. BROWNE   C. R. KING   D. J. KENNEDY  
 JR. MR. A. P. C. V. KENNEDY  
 JR.





FIRST PRIZE.



J. M. GRONNER 1884

FRONT ELEVATION.





FIRST PRIZE.



L. M. CORDONNIER, ILL.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

DESIGNED BY J. H. & CO. ARCHT.



1000 BROADWAY

1ST FLOOR

Architectural floor plan of the 1st floor of the building at 1000 Broadway, New York City. The plan shows a large rectangular building with a central corridor and multiple rooms. The title "1000 BROADWAY" is at the top, and "1ST FLOOR" is at the bottom. The plan is oriented with North at the top.

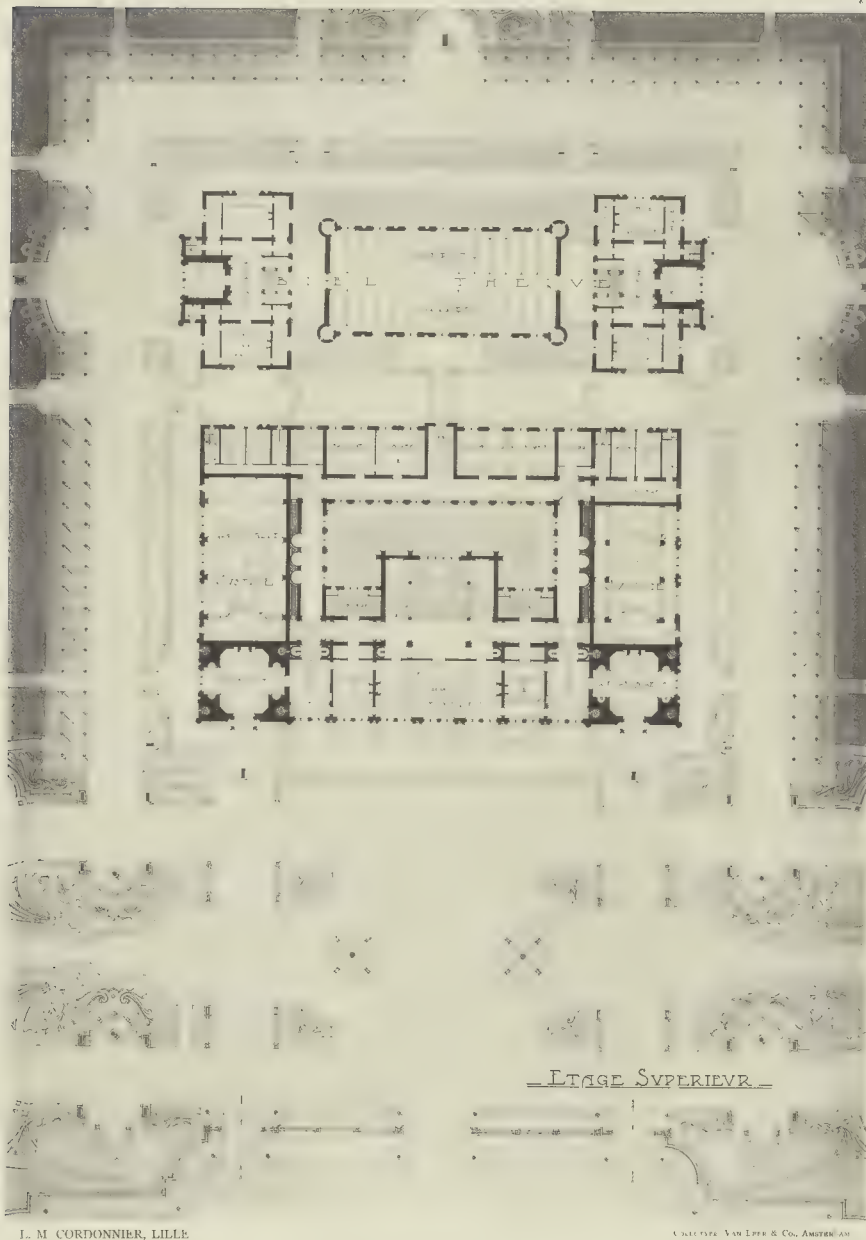
C. L. MCNEIL & L. S. LINTSIS, *U.S. ARMY MEDICAL CENTER*

GROUND FLOOR PLAN.





FIRST PRIZE.



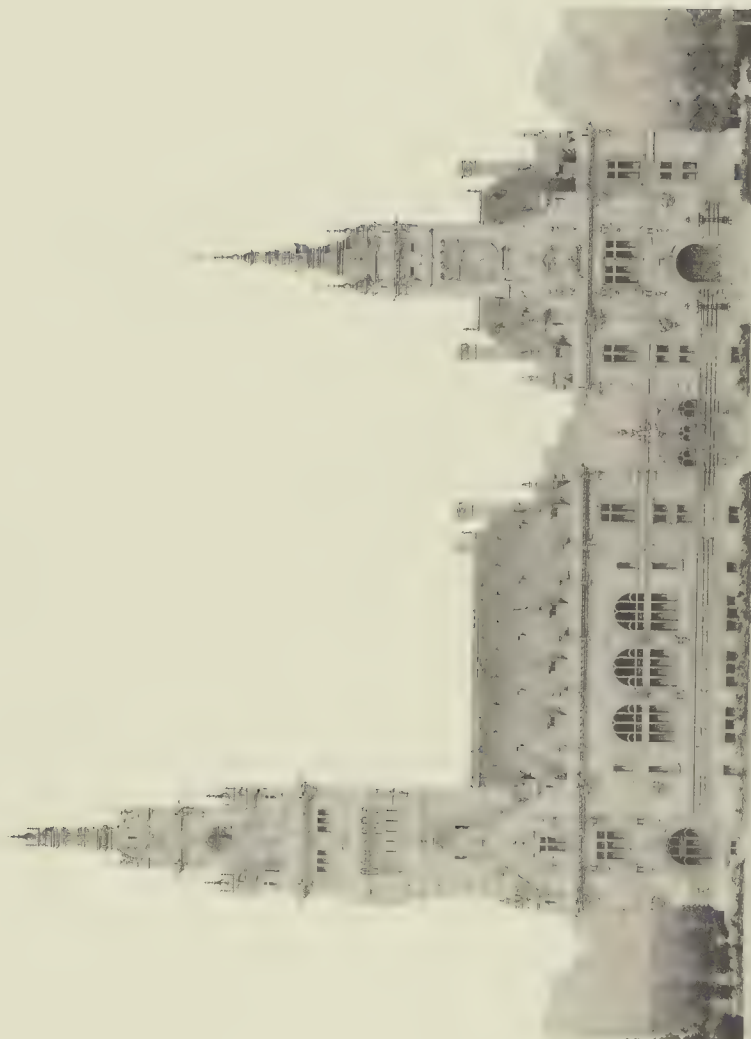
L. M. CORDONNIER, LILLE

CHATELAIN VAN LEEUW & CO. AMSTERDAM

FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



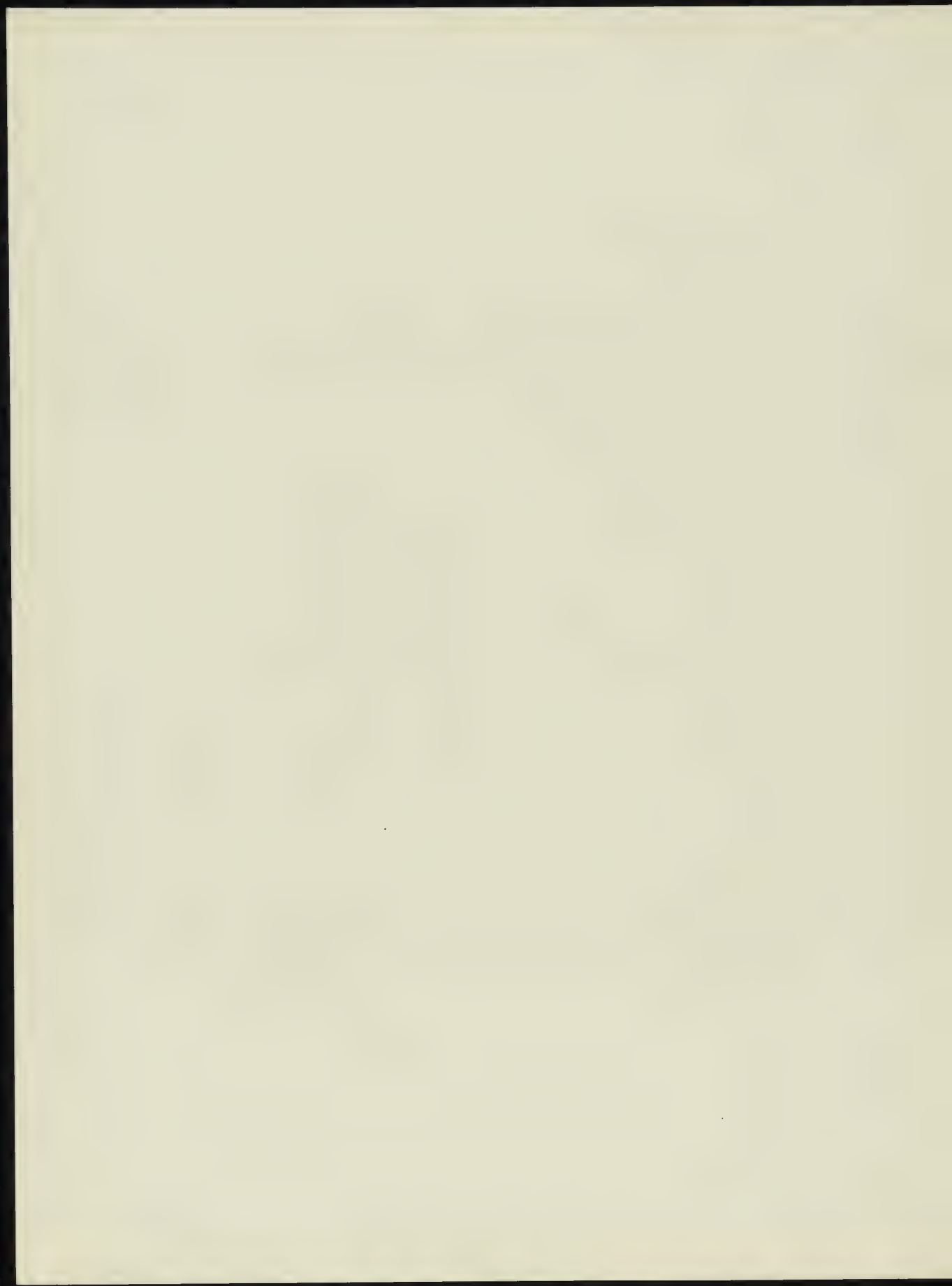
FIRST PRIZE.



L. M. CORDONNIER, LILLE.

SIDE ELEVATION

EXHIBITION, 1889, LILLE, FRANCE





FIRST PRIZE.



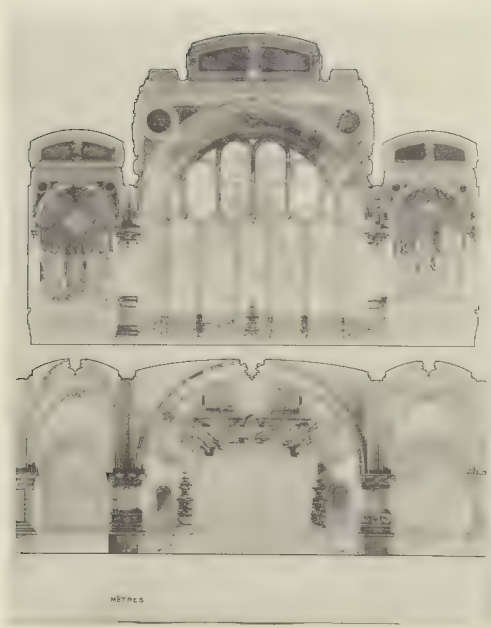
L. M. CORDONNIER, LILLE.

DETAIL OF PART OF THE FRONT ELEVATION.

COLONNE VAN LEEF & CO., AMSTERDAM



FIRST PRIZE.



MAIN STAIRCASE

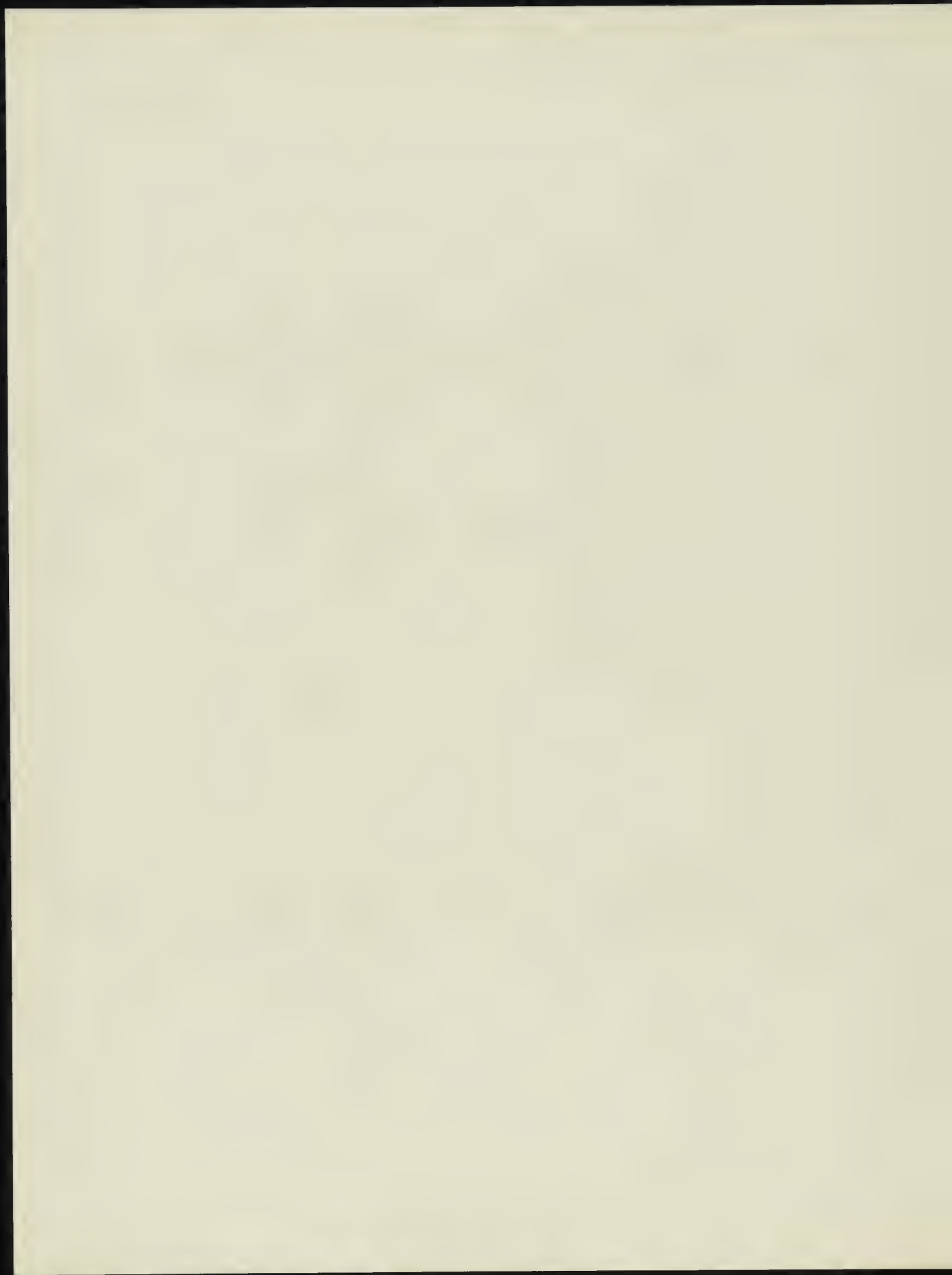


L. M. CORDONNIER, LILLE.



J. VAN DER KAM, AMSTERDAM.

THE LARGE COURT OF JUSTICE.





SECOND PRIZE.

15



FRONT ELEVATION.



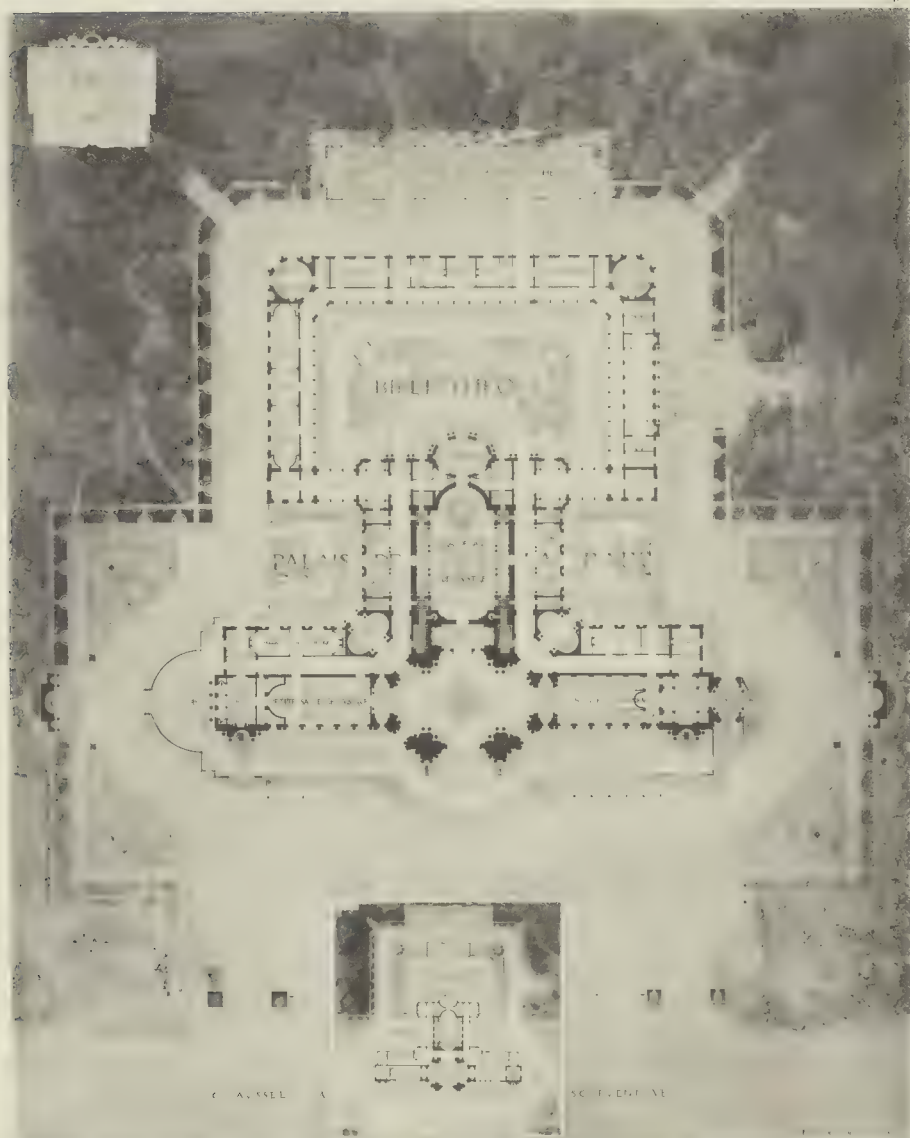
CROSS SECTION.

A. MARCEL, PARIS.

Charpentier, Vve Jarry & Co, Amiens 1884



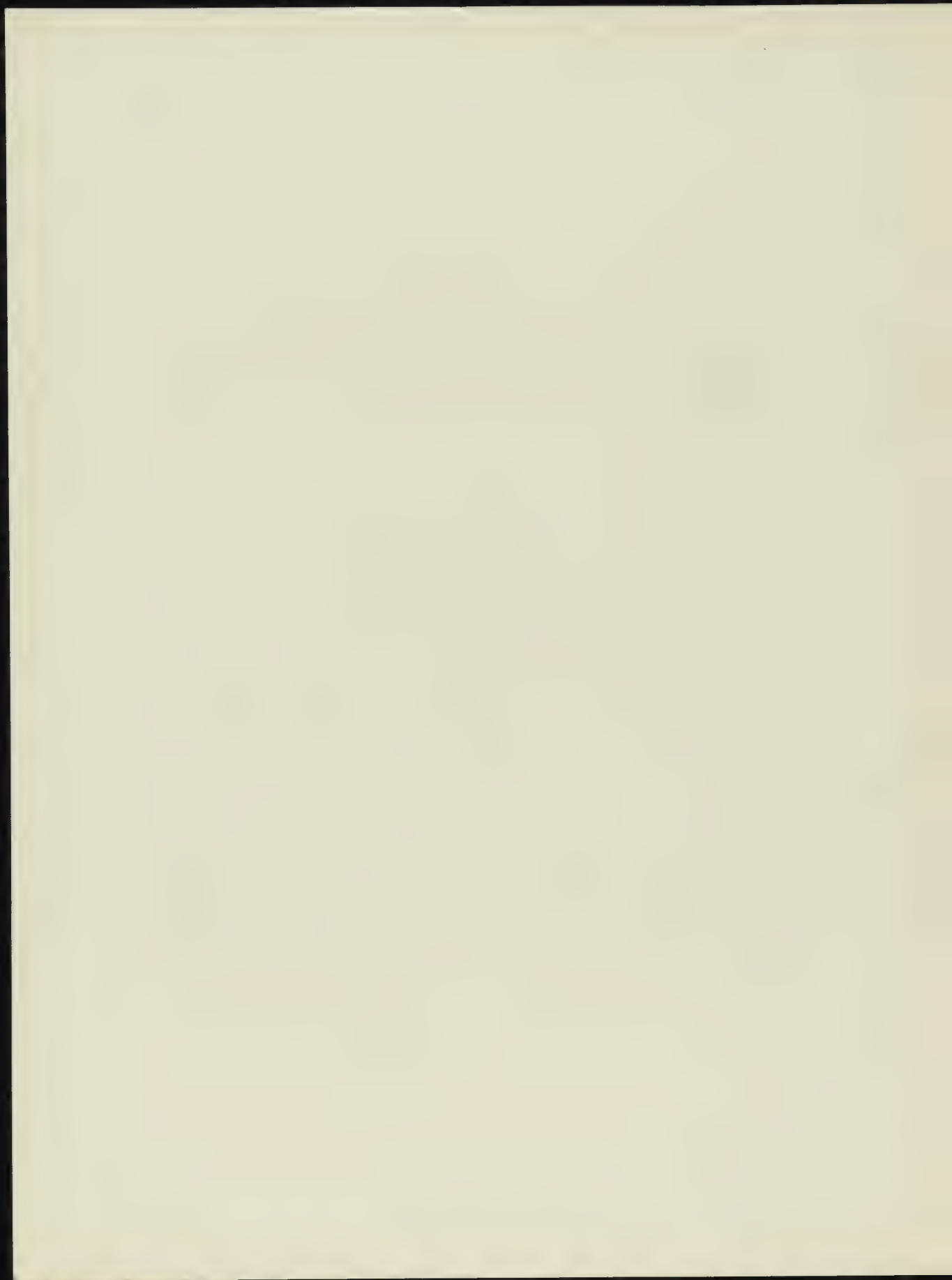
SECOND PRIZE.



A. MARCEL, PARIS.

VAN DER LINDEN & CO. AMSTERDAM.

GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS.





SECOND PRIZE.



A. MARCEL, PARIS.

C. H. L. VAN LEEUW & CO., AMSTERDAM.

DETAIL OF PART OF THE FRONT ELEVATION.



SECOND PRIZE.

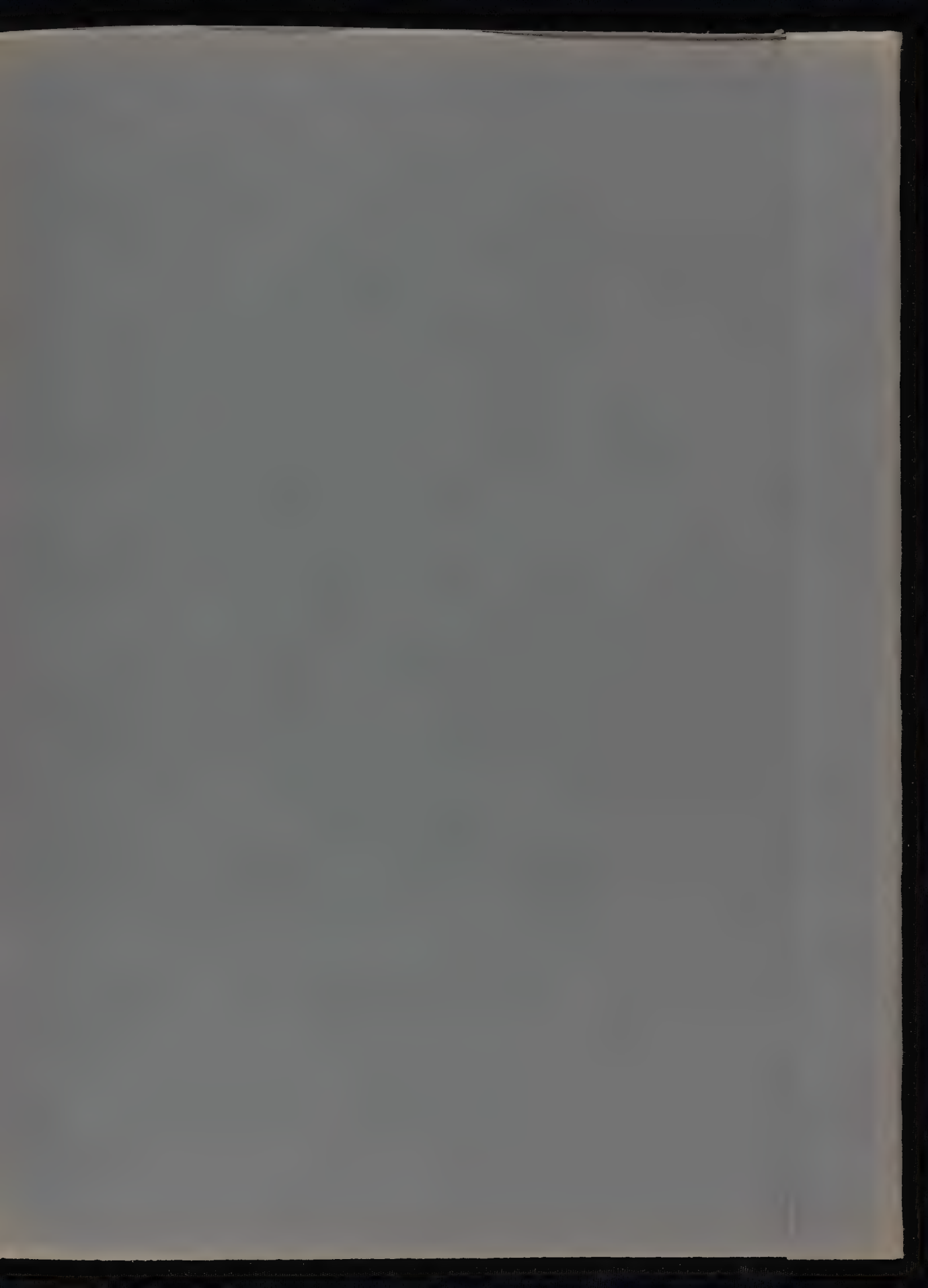


A. MARCEL, PARIS

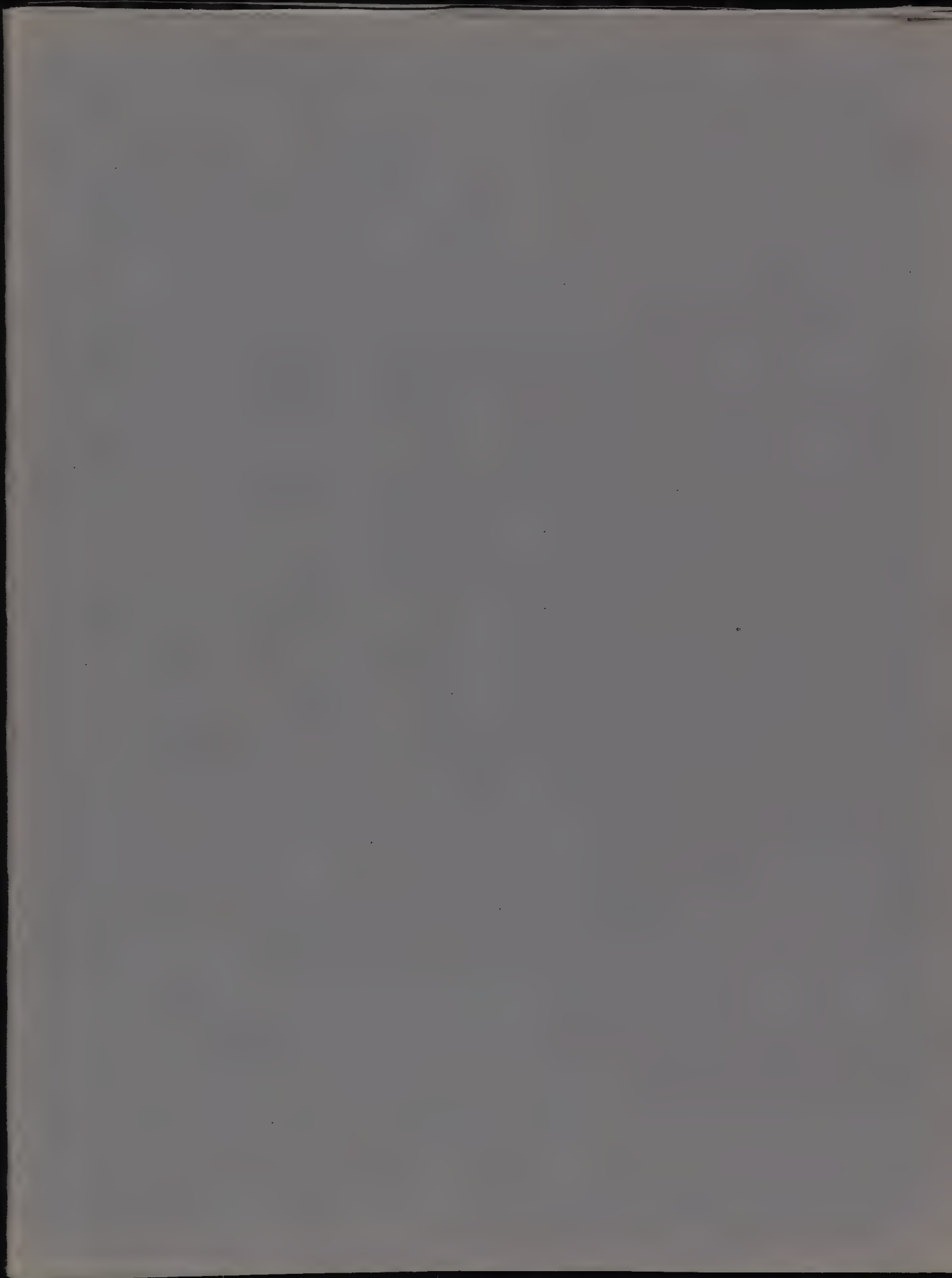
COLLOTYPE, VAN LEEB & CO, AMSTERDAM

THE MAIN STAIRCASE.









INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION  
OF THE  
CARNEGIE FOUNDATION  

---

THE  
PALACE OF PEACE  
AT THE HAGUE

THE 6 PREMIATED AND 40 OTHER DESIGNS  
CHOSEN BY THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURE AT AMSTERDAM  
AND REPRODUCED UNDER ITS DIRECTION.



SEVENTY-SIX PLATES

LONDON: T. C. & E. C. JACK, 16 HENRIETTA STREET, W.C.; AND EDINBURGH.

1907.

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RANZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM WENDT, to whom the Third Prize was awarded, was born at Stettin in 1872.

He studied at Charlottenburg and at Karlsruhe. When still a student, he won the prize medal for his design for the new Townhall at Leipzig in 1897. Besides he obtained one of the First Prizes on the occasion of the competition for the new Townhall at Dresden.

After having been appointed architect to the Government, WENDT has now been working for about two years with PROFESSOR A. MESSEL at Berlin.

A Countryhouse in Pomerania has been built from his designs and under his direction.

\* \* \*

OTTO WAGNER, the winner of the Fourth Prize, was born at Vienna on July 13<sup>th</sup> 1841. He studied at the Polytechnic School at Vienna, at the University of Architecture at Berlin and at the „Academie des Beaux-Arts” at Vienna, where he was appointed PROFESSOR of Architecture in 1894.

WAGNER has participated in 21 competitions and obtained a prize-medal 19 times. Besides designing a great number of Houses and Villas, he built the new Synagogue at Budapest, the Palace of the Countries of the Austrian Empire, and all the erections of the Metropolitan Railway of Vienna.

A Church and a Building for the Savings-Bank are now being constructed under his direction. Two publications „*Moderne Architektur*” and „*Einige Skizzen, Projekte und ausgeführte Bauwerke*”, have made their appearance under his direction, from the firm of ANTON SCHROLL & Co. of Vienna.

\* \* \*

The Fifth Prize was granted to HOWARD GREENLEY and S. OLIN.

HOWARD GREENLEY first studied at New-York, and then at the „Ecole des Beaux-Arts” at Paris, in the studio of LALOUX. In 1901 he received his diploma as an architect from the French Government. On his return to New-York he assisted some celebrated architects in the construction of their works. He has now practised by himself for two years, and has built a few Villas, a Library and a Hotel for 400 people.

S. OLIN, of New-York, has also studied at Paris in the studio of LALOUX. On his return to America he assisted in the preparation of designs for several important competitions, and a few Villas have been constructed under his own direction.





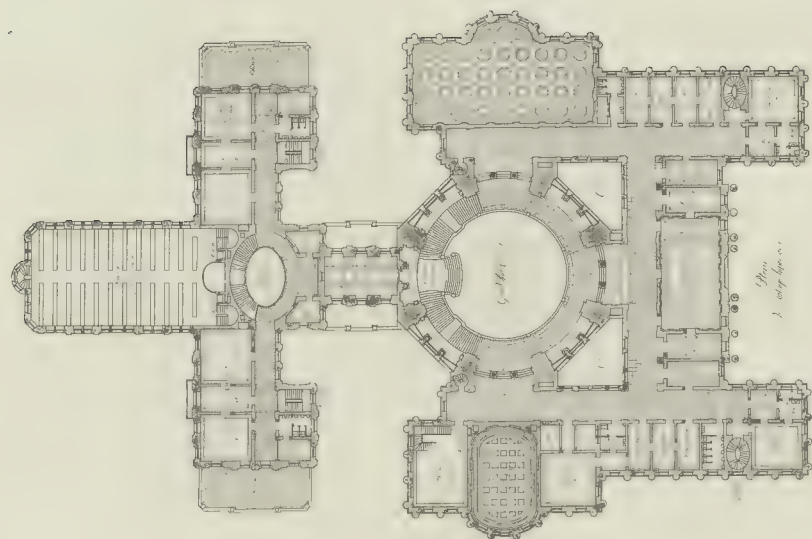
This is a detailed architectural drawing of the interior of St. Peter's Basilica. The drawing is oriented horizontally on the page. It shows a perspective view of the nave, looking towards the altar. The central feature is the large dome, which is covered in a grid of ribs. Below the dome, the nave is flanked by two rows of massive columns. The arches between the columns are filled with intricate carvings and statues. The floor is depicted with a series of lines, suggesting a tiled or stone surface. The overall style is that of a 19th-century architectural engraving, with fine lines and a high level of detail.

[illegible]

FRONT ELEVATION.

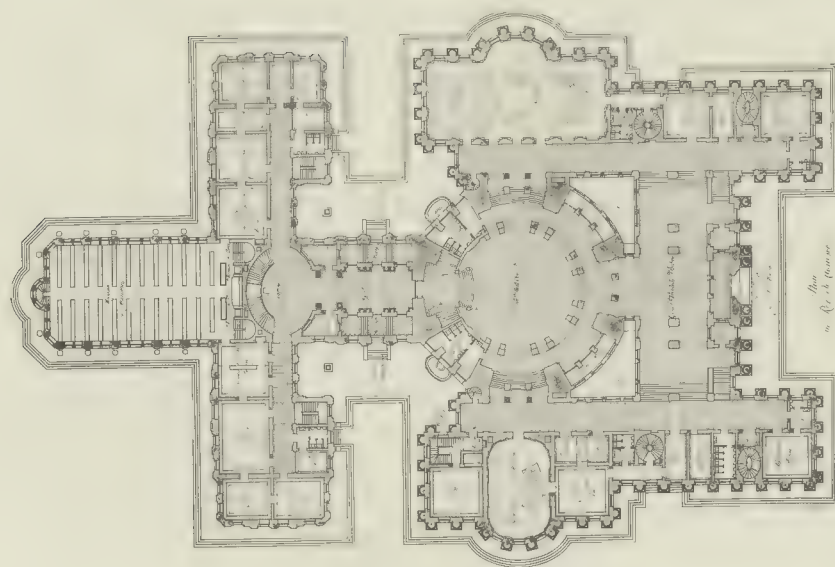


THIRD PRIZE.



JOSEPH VON LIEBE & CO. ARCHT. 1874.

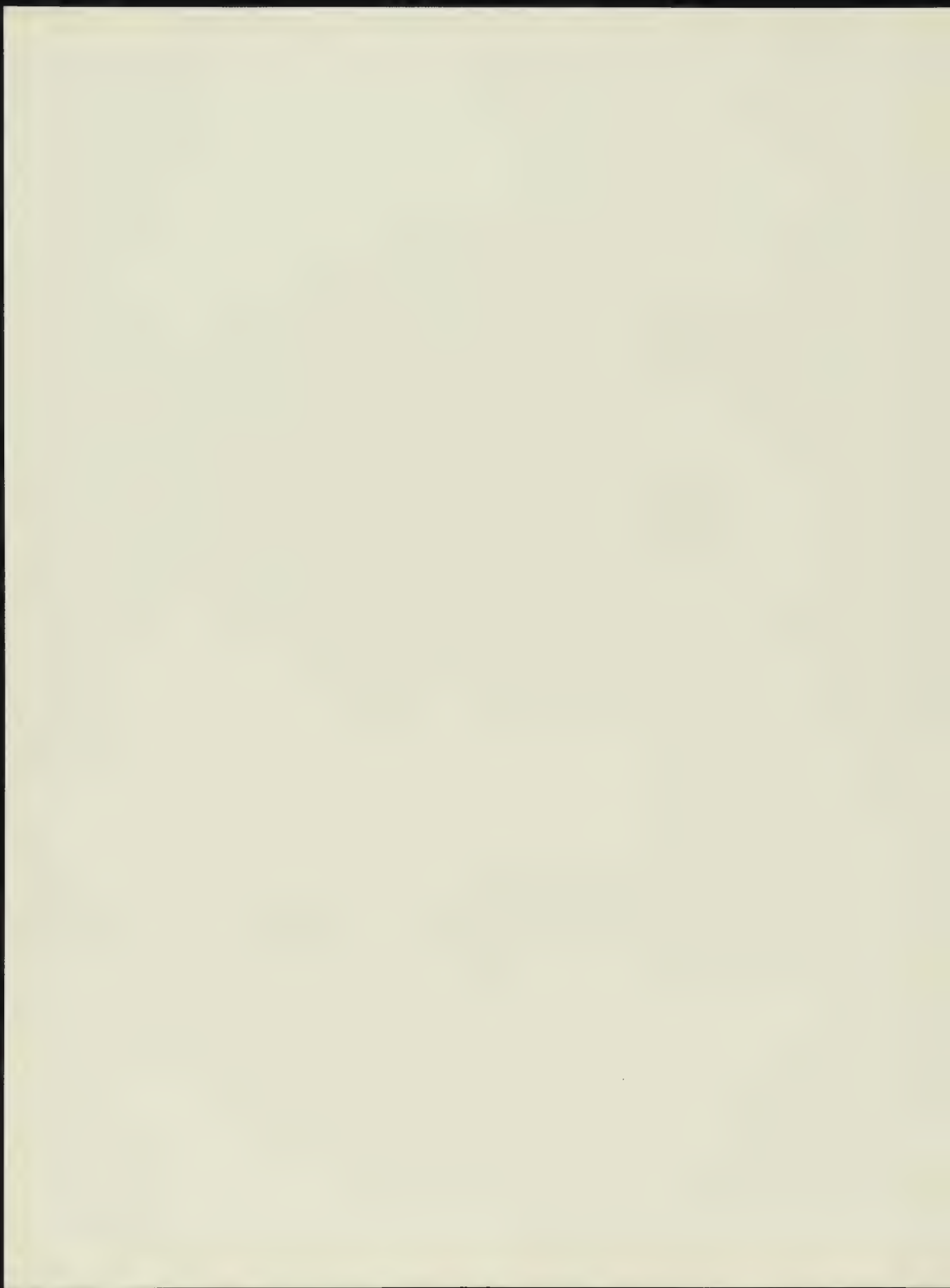
FIRST FLOOR.



F. WENDT, CHARLOTTENBURG.

GROUND FLOOR.

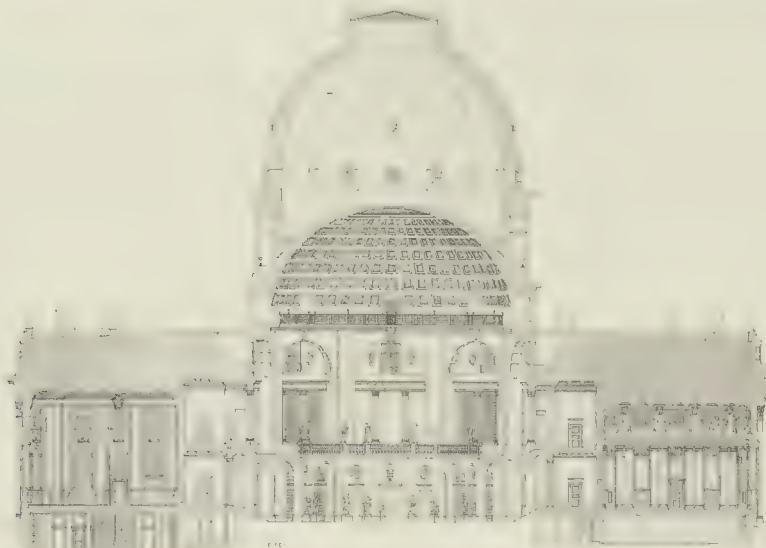
PLANS



THIRD PRIZE.



BACK ELEVATION.



FRANZ WENDT, BERLIN.

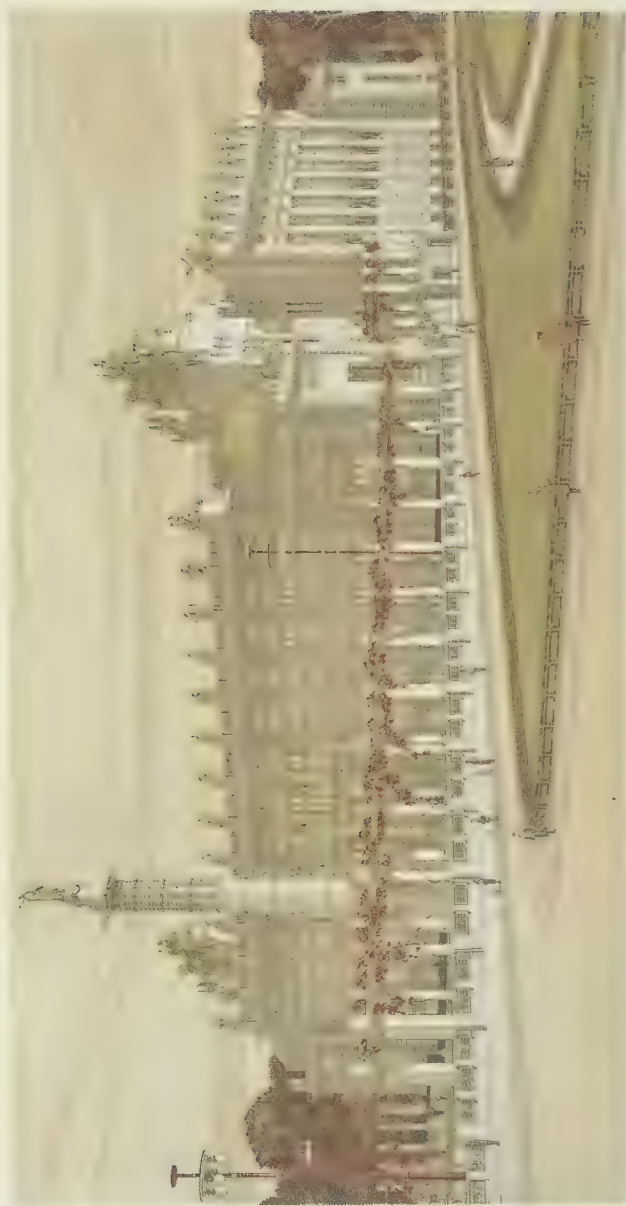
COL' OTTO VAN IJSE & CO., AMSTERDAM.

SECTION.





FOURTH PRIZE.



OTTO WAGNER, VIENNA

PLATE I



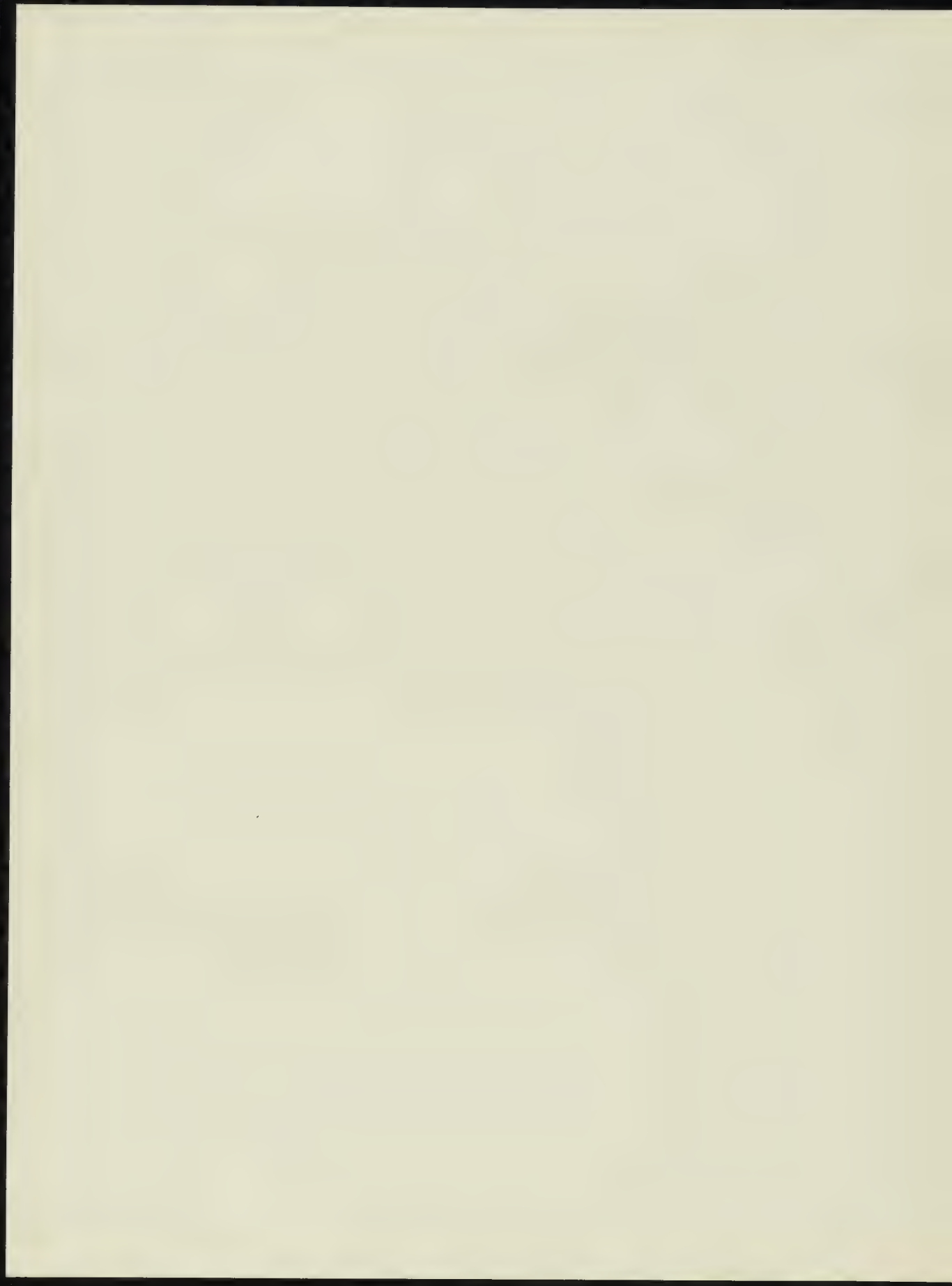
FOURTH PRIZE.



OTTO WAGNER, VIENNA.

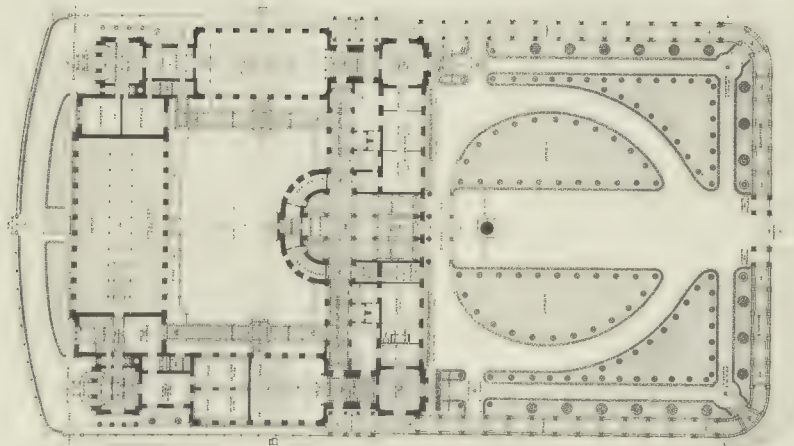
FRONT ELEVATION

A. STEIN, VOL. 1, 1884, P. 100.



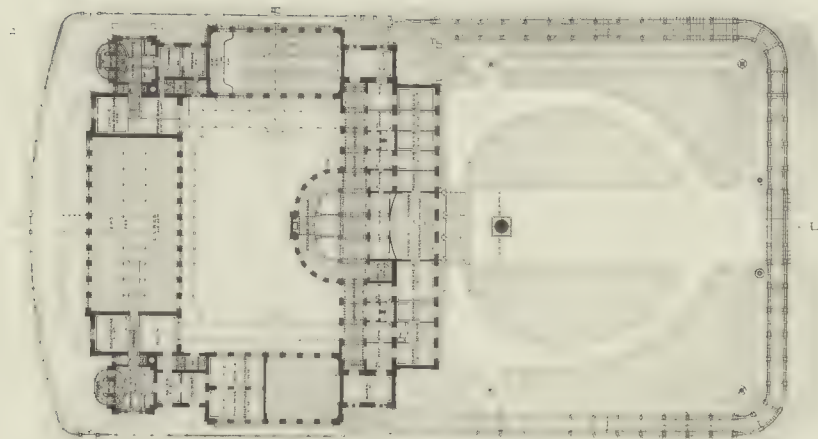


FOURTH PRIZE.



OTTO WAGNER, VIENNA.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



COLLECTIVUS VAN RENSS & VAN NIEUWENHUYSEN.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

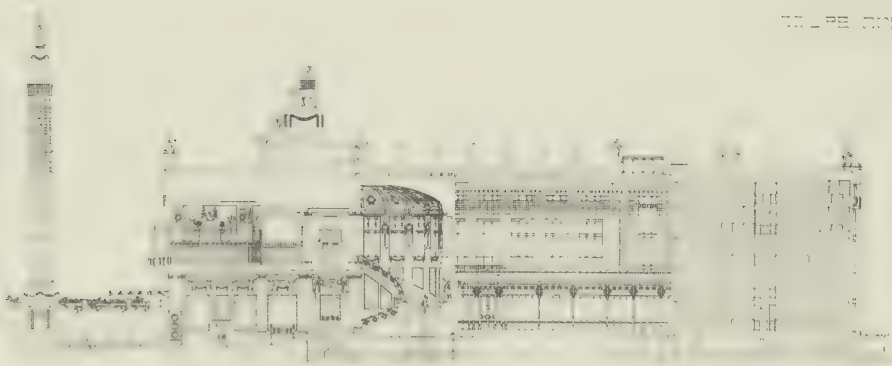


FOURTH PRIZE.



PROJET POUR LE  
PALAIS DE LA  
PAIX ET LA  
BIBLIOTHEQUE

CROSS SECTION A—B.



PROJET POUR LE  
PALAIS DE LA  
PAIX ET LA  
BIBLIOTHEQUE

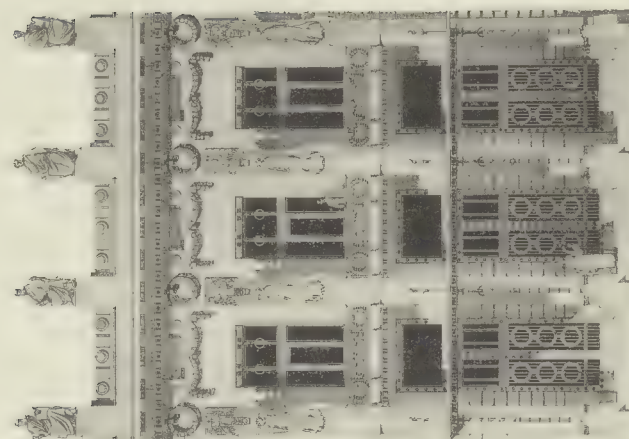
OTTO WAGNER, VIENNA.

COLLOTYPE VAN LEE & Co., AP. THE HAGUE

CROSS SECTION C—D.

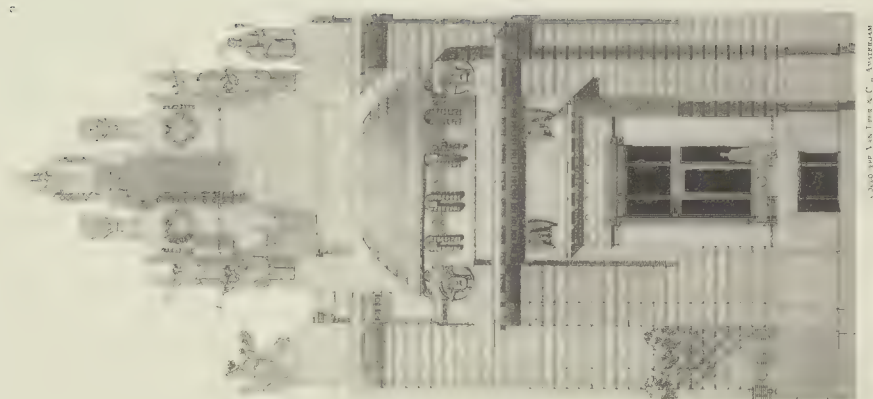


FOURTH PRIZE.

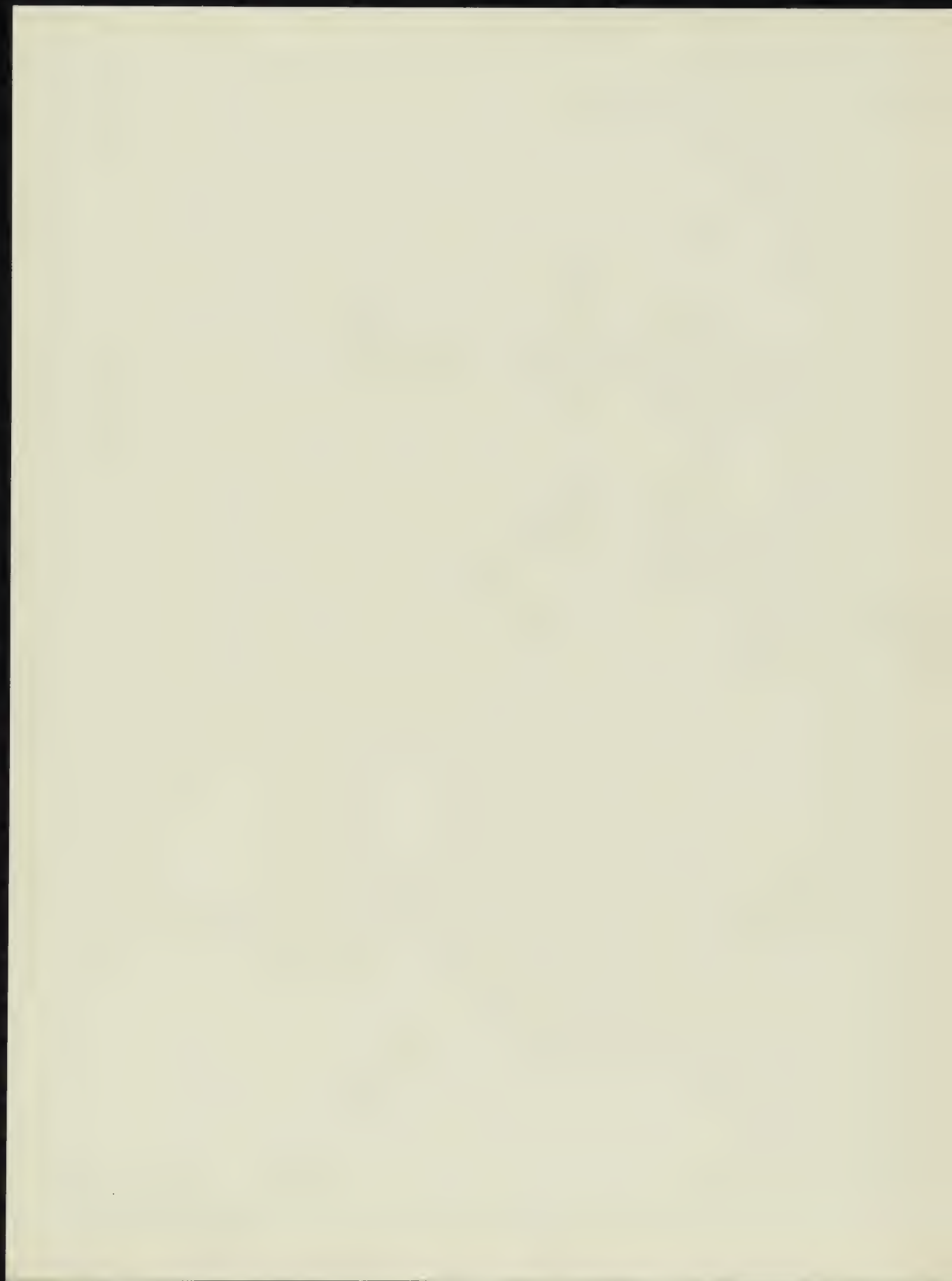


OTTO WAGNER, VIENNA.

PARTS OF THE FRONT ELEVATION.



OTTO WAGNER, VIENNA.





FIFTH PRIZE.



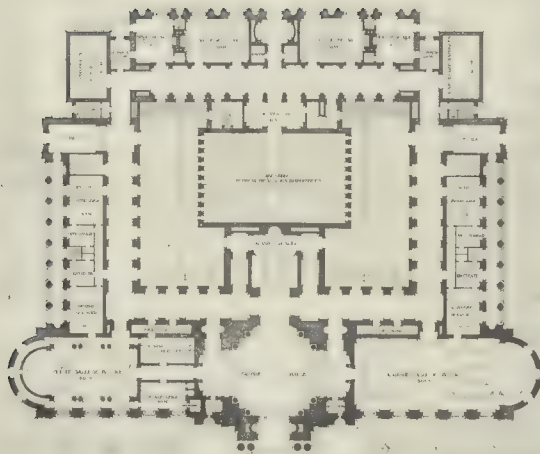
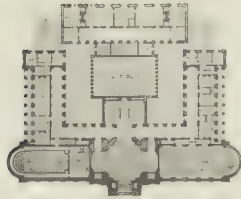
HOWARD GREENLEY and HERBERT S. OLIN, NEW YORK.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK.

FRONT ELEVATION.



FIFTH PRIZE.

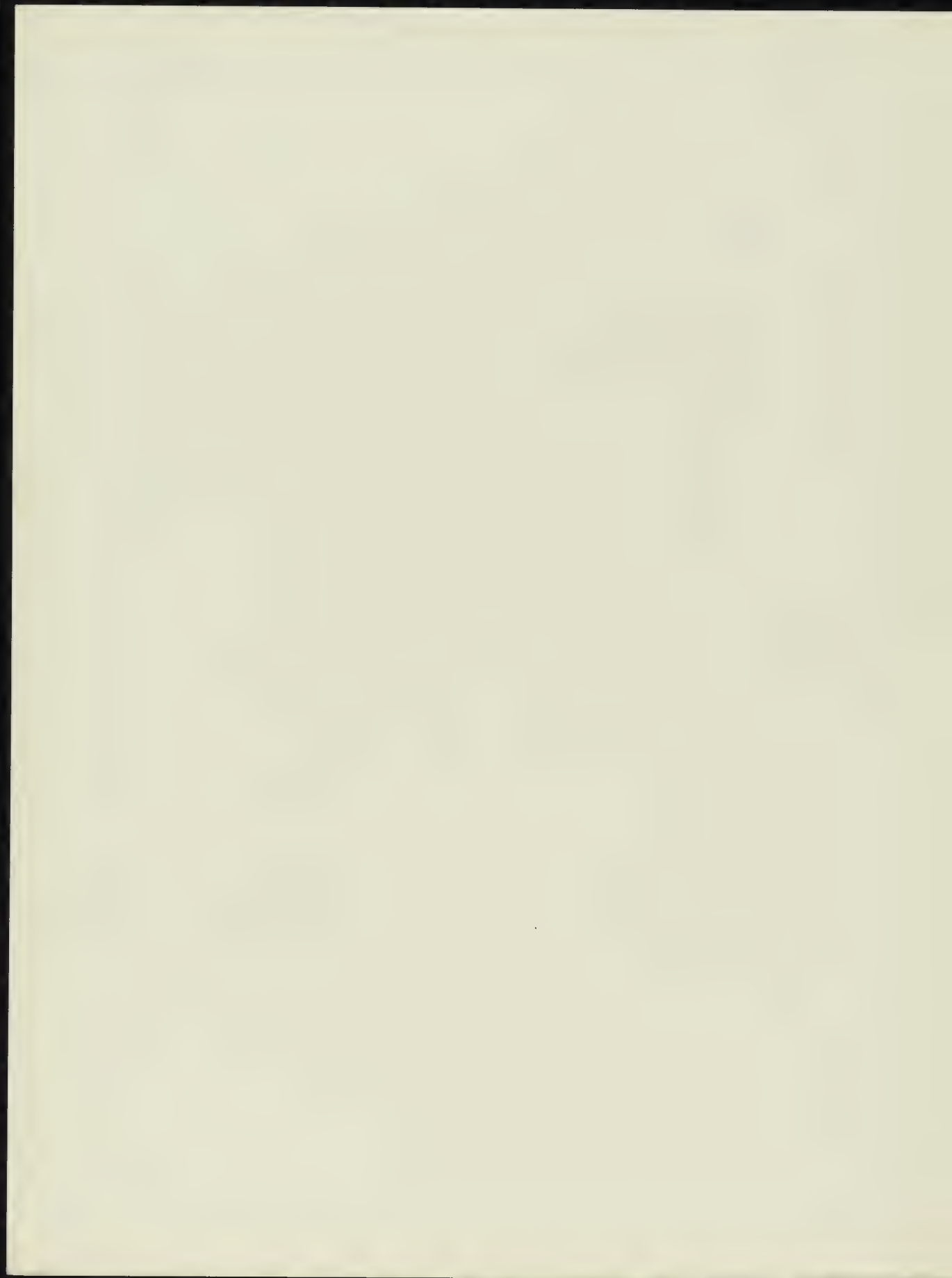


HOWARD GREENLIJ and HERBERT S. OLIN,  
NEW-YORK.

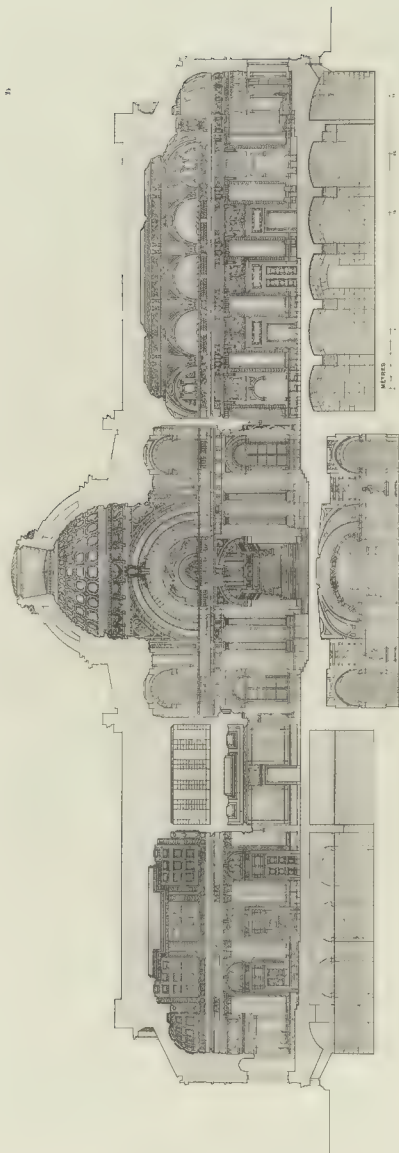
MEETES  
L.

AMSTOTYPE VAN LERK & CO. AMSTERDAM

GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR.  
PLANS.



# FIFTH PRIZE.



SECTION.



BACK ELEVATION.

HOWARD GREENLEY and HERBERT S. OLIN, NEW YORK.

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE





FIFTH PRIZE.

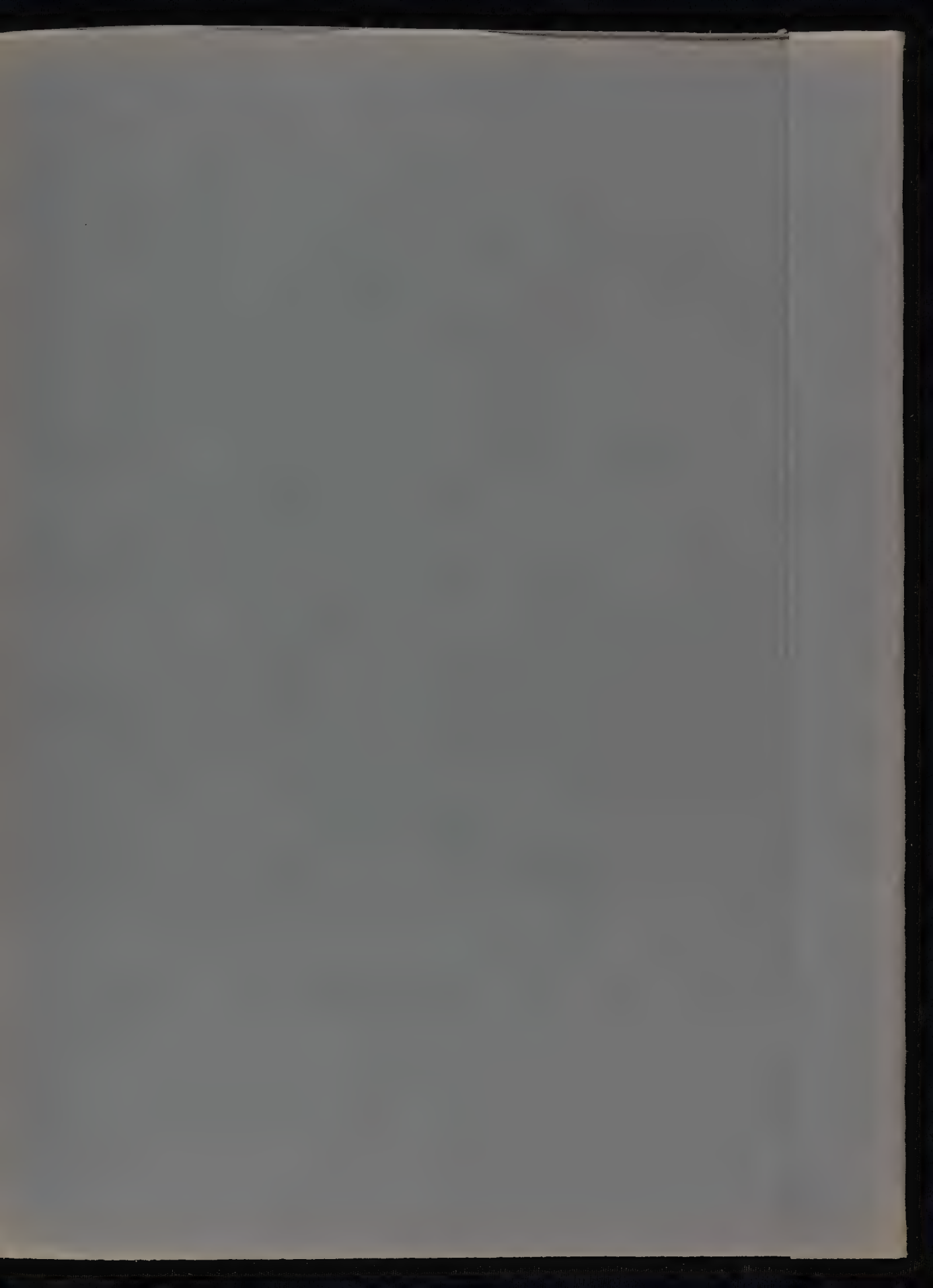


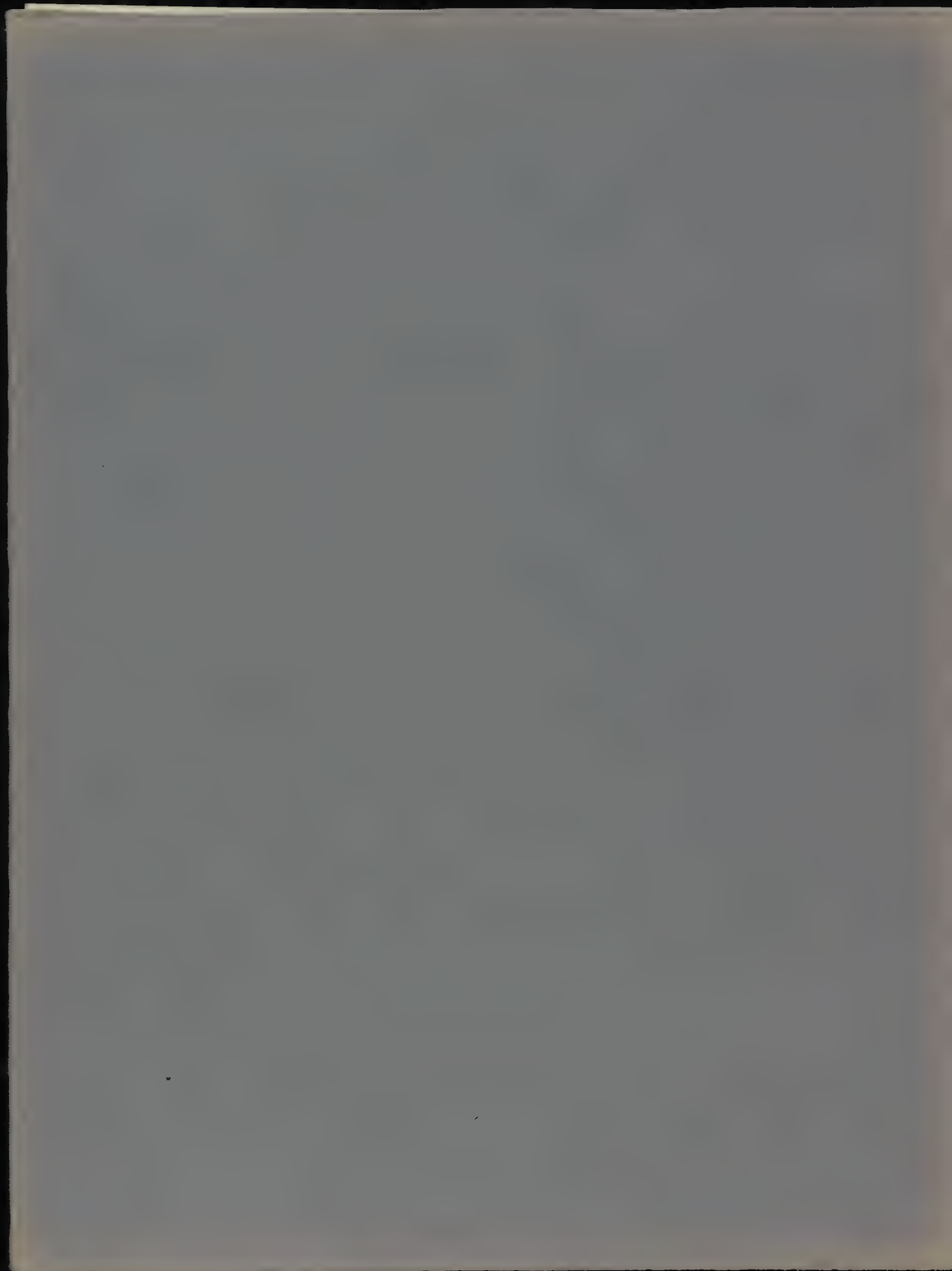
HOWARD GREENLEY and  
HERBERT S. OLIN, NEW YORK.

COLLOTVE VAN LEEK & Co., AMSTERDAM.

PART OF THE FRONT ELEVATION.







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SEVENTY-SIX PLATES

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RANZ SCHWECHTEN, the winner of the sixth prize, was born in Cologne in the year 1841. He was a pupil of PROFESSOR RASCHDORFF, who was town-architect of Cologne at the time. He studied at Berlin at the Academy of Architecture and worked in the studios of STÜLER and GROPIUS and of PFLAUME. By means of the State-Prize he was enabled to pass the years 1869 and 1870 in Italy at the cost of the Italian Government. Besides a great number of private dwellings and villas he was the Builder of a Concert Hall and of the Bechstein Hall at Berlin, of a Concert House at Stettin and of 8 State-District Buildings and the Gymnasium at Wittenberg.

SCHWECHTEN was also o. m. Architect of the „Kaiser Wilhelm Gedächtnisz Kirche” and the Churches of St. Simeon at Berlin, of the Apostle Paul at Schöneberg, of the Genezareth at Rixdorf, of a Church at Steinach and of another at Homburg, of the Mausoleum for the Duke of Anhalt, the „Kaiser Wilhelm Turm” in the Grünewald, the „Quistorp Gedächtnis Turm” near Stettin and the Military School on the Brauhausberg at Potsdam. At this moment the Palace of Residence for the German Emperor at Posen, a Church at Essen and another at Rixdorf besides a State-District-Building for Peltow near Berlin are being built under the supervision of SCHWECHTEN.

SCHWECHTEN is „Geheimer Baurat”, Member and Senator of the Royal Academy of Arts and Member of the Royal Academy for Architecture.

• • •

HENDRIK PETRUS BERLAGE was born at Amsterdam on the 21<sup>st</sup> of February 1856 and studied at the Polytechnical School at Zürich from 1875—1878. He spent a long time in Italy in order to make architectonical studies; afterwards in 1880 he settled at Amsterdam, where he worked together with the Architect-Engineer TH. SANDERS.

BERLAGE was one of the Prize-winners in the International Match of 1885 for a new Exchange at Amsterdam, which building has been constructed 15 years afterwards under his management and according to his design. BERLAGE has been the Architect of several private houses and country houses, and the three huge offices for the General Society of Life-Insurance and Life-Rent have been designed and built by him. For the Fire-Insurance-Society „De Nederlanden” BERLAGE built offices at the Hague and at Amsterdam and was besides the Architect of the large Meeting-House for the Society of Diamond Cutters at Amsterdam.



SIXTH PRIZE.



SCHULPFORTEN, BERLIN.

FRONT ELEVATION.

Copyright, 1891, by the Architect.



SIXTH PRIZE.



F. SCHWILCHTEN, BERLIN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.





SIXTH PRIZE.



SIDE ELEVATION



F. SCHWECHTLIN, BERLIN

CROSS SECTION





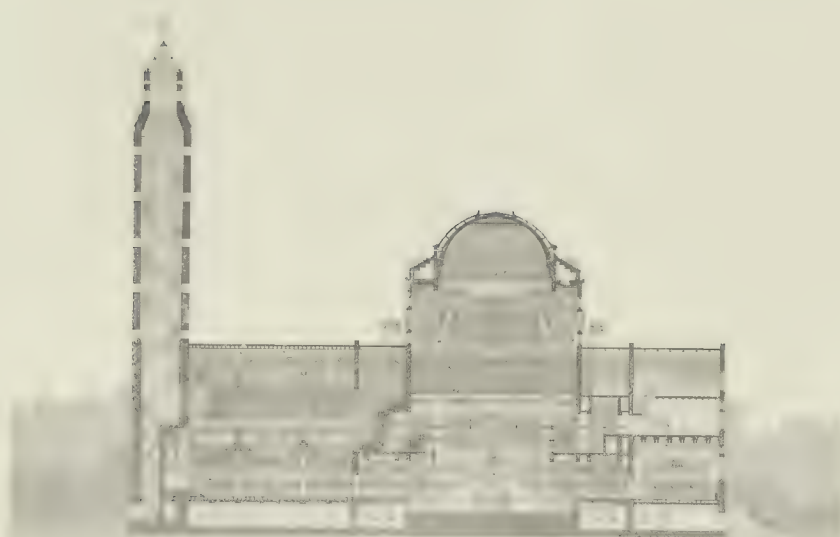
IL P. BERLAGE No. 1, AMSTERDAM.

PERSPECTIVE





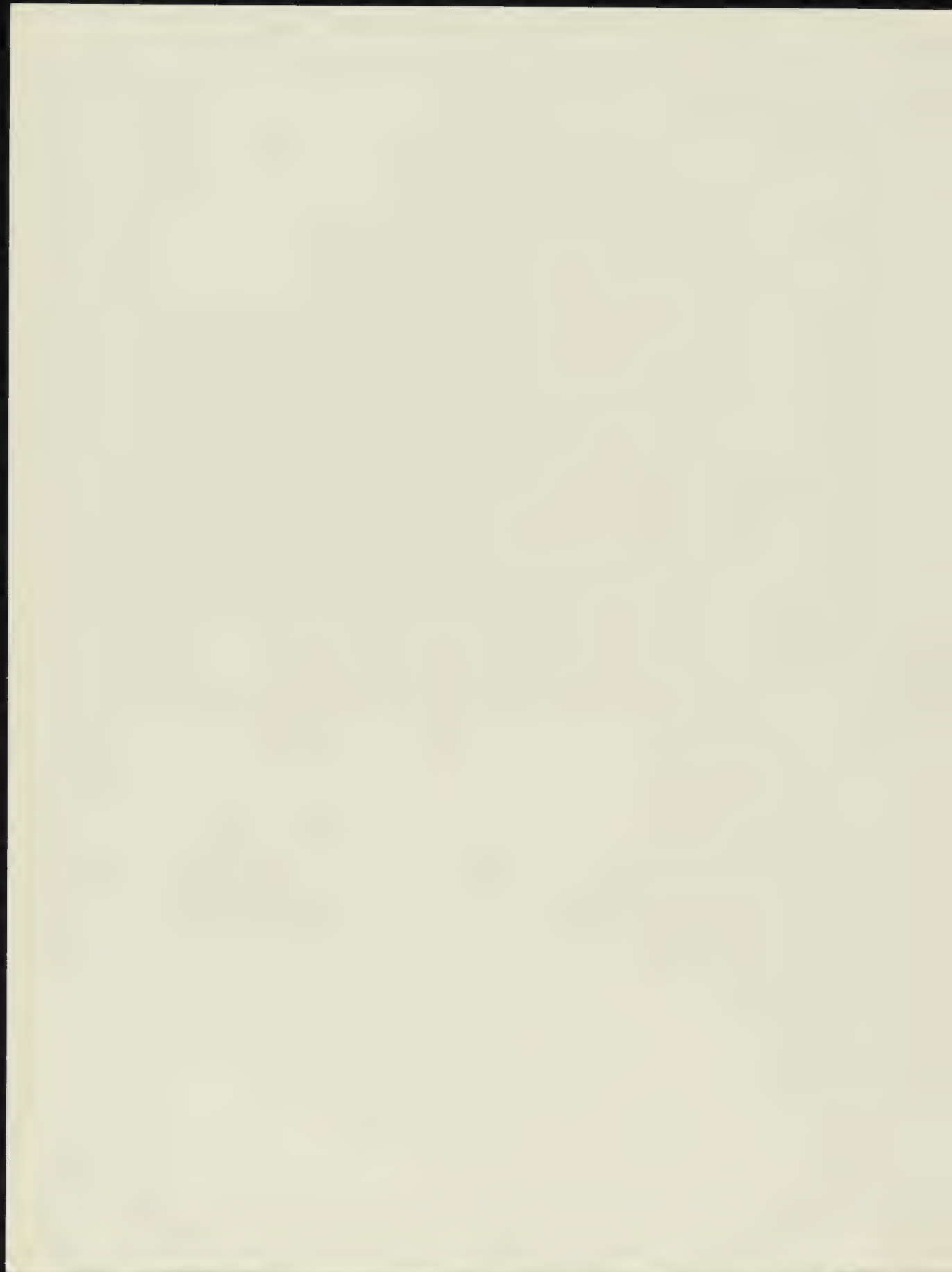
SIDE ELEVATION.



H. P. LEIJER, N.V., AMSTERDAM.

CROSS SECTION

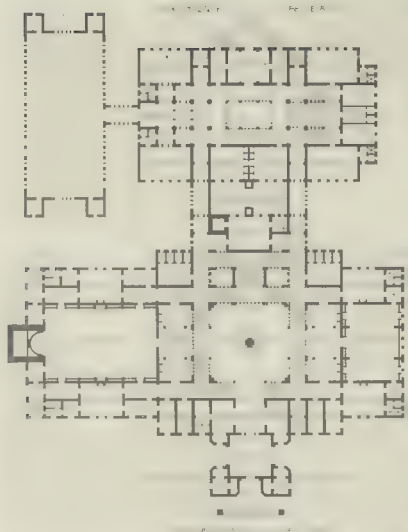
Copyright, 1900, by H. P. Leijer, N.V.





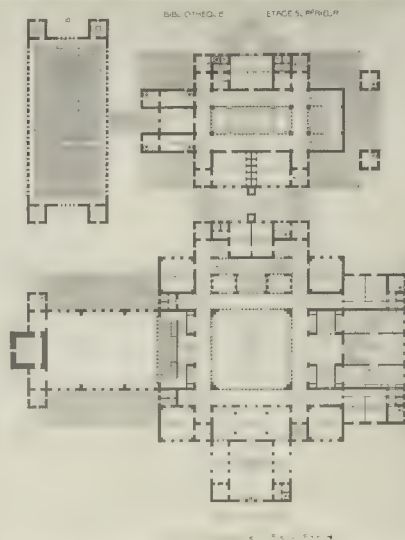


DETAIL SECTION OF VESTIBULE.



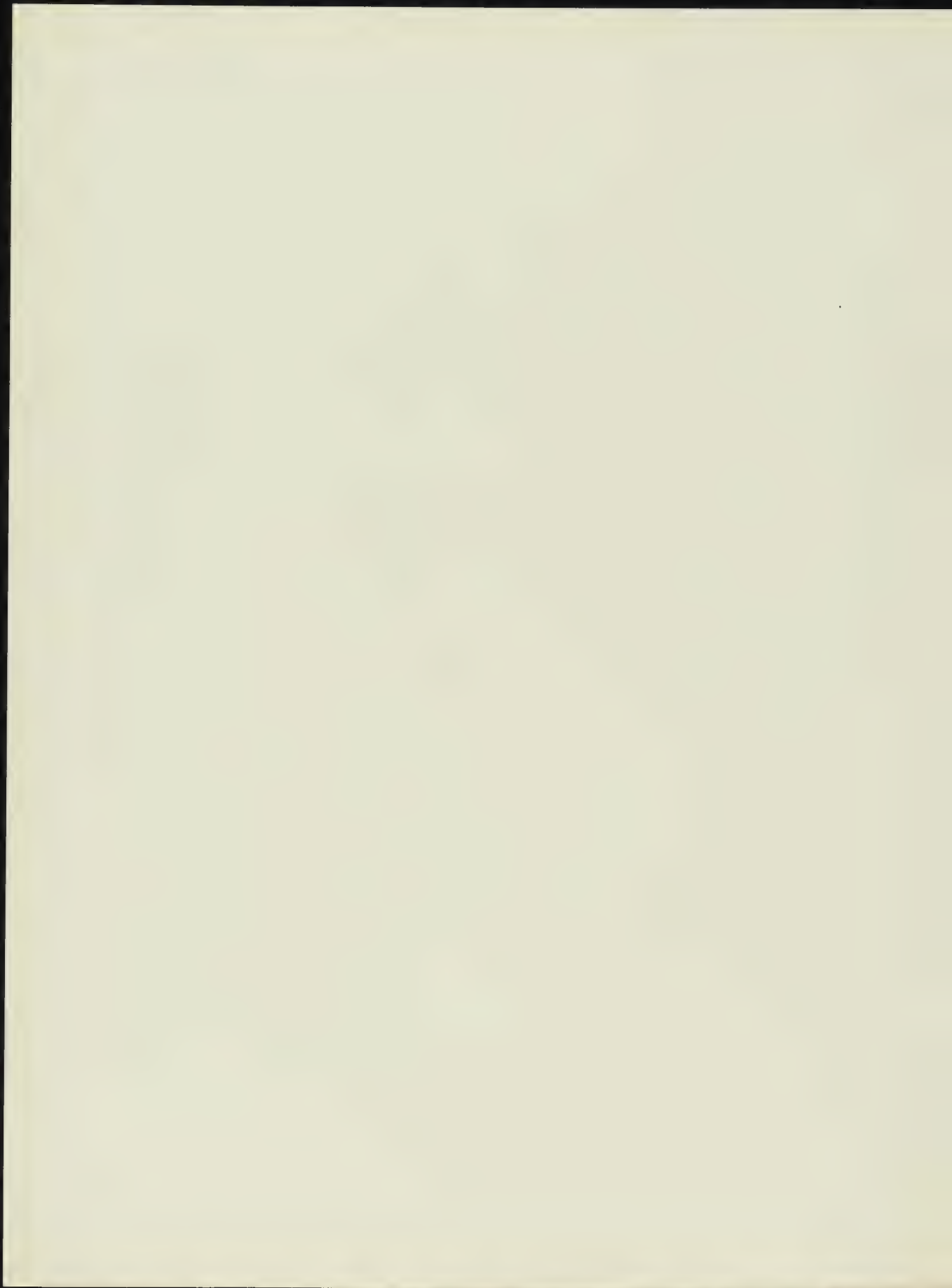
H. P. BLRLAGE N<sup>o</sup> 1, AMSTERDAM.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



VERVOER VAN DEER & CO. AMSTERDAM.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN.







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SEVENTY-SIX PLATES

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LJELL SAARINEN was born on the 20<sup>th</sup> of August 1873 and settled in Helsingfors as an architect in 1896.

Several buildings have been constructed under his management and after his designs, a. m. the National Museum for Finland, the Norway Banking House (in collaboration with the architects GESELLIUS and LINDGREN), the New Central Station at Helsingfors; and besides several private houses and Villas SAARINEN built the Finland Pavilion for the International Exhibition at Paris in 1900.

\* \* \*

JOHANNES FERDINAND GROLL was born at Tjilatjap in Dutch East-India in 1849; he studied at the Polytechnical School at Delft and got his diploma as an Architectural Engineer in 1871.

After that time he was employed for two years by the architect BARON THEOPHILUS VON HANSEN at Vienna. In 1873 GROLL became Resident-Engineer of the *Rao of Cutch*, British India. In that position he built „Bhoej Castle” or the new Palace, the Summer Palace, and the Mausoleum for the late *Rao*. In collaboration with the Major C. MANT he constructed the New Palace for the *Gujowar of Barodah*, also in British India.

After his return GROLL settled in London as an architect and he designed and constructed: „Member Mansions”, „Faraday House”, „Tower Bridge Hotel” in London and „Droste Manor” near Richmond, and several other works in collaboration with the architect J. BULL. He got prizes at several competitions, a. m., for the Amsterdam Exchange in 1885, for which he sent in a design, together with the architect OHMANN.

\* \* \*

HAROLD VAN BUREN MAGONIGLE, architect of New-York, was born in 1867. In 1889 the gold medal of the New-York Society of Architects was granted him. For the years 1894—1896 he was the winner of the „Rotch Travelling Scholarship”. He constructed the National Monument, erected in memory of the perished sailors of the American man of war „Maine”, destroyed in the harbour of Havana by a mine, and also the National Monument, erected in remembrance of the President WILLIAM MCKINLEY. In addition several public buildings and other works have been built by him.

\* \* \*

PROFESSOR WILHELM SCHOLTER from Stuttgart was the constructor of several mansions, villas and private dwellings in that town. The „Crematorium” at Stuttgart was built under his management and after his design.

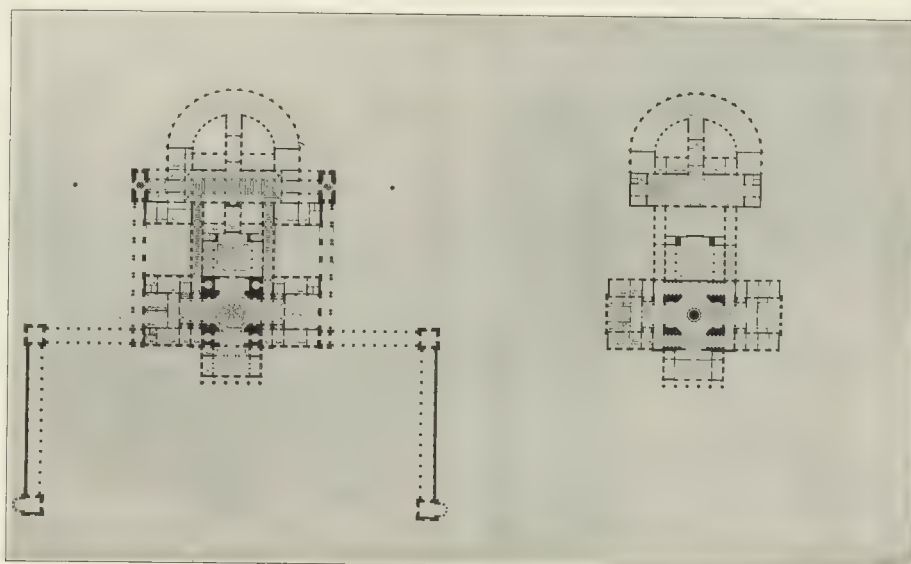
PIERRE EMILE LEPRINCE RINGUET, who sent in a design together with JEAN PAUL ALAUX, was born at Paris in 1874. RINGUET is „Ingénieur des Arts et Manufactures” and got his diploma as an architect from the French Government. In the year 1894 he received the Prize Medal in the competition for the „Prix de Rome”.

JEAN PAUL ALAUX was born at Bordeaux in 1876, and got his diploma as an architect from the French Government. Several times he received prize-medals at competitions in Spain and in the United States.

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GENERAL VIEW.



E. SAARINEN, HFI SINGAPORE

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN.





FRONT ELEVATION



J. SAARINEN, H. ESINPOOS

Architects, New York, N. Y.

LONGITUDINAL SECTION



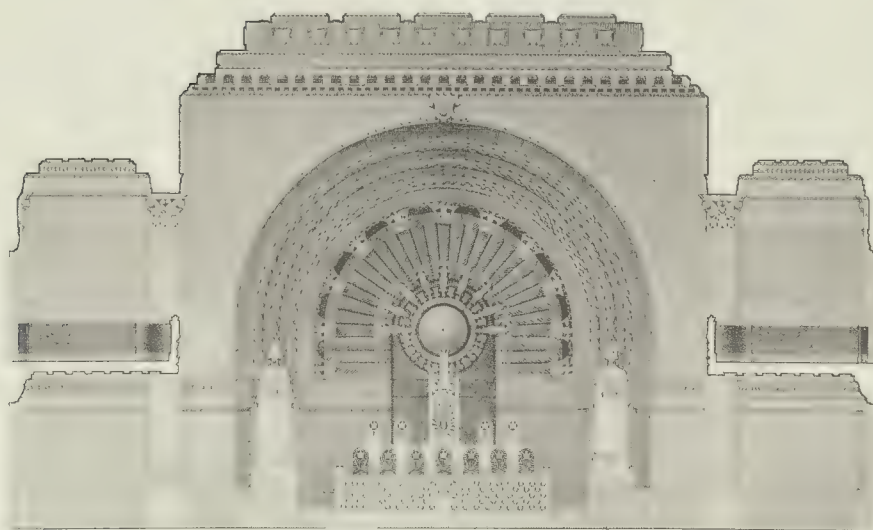








PART OF THE FRONT ELEVATION.



1. SAARINEN, HELSINKI, FINLAND

METRES

1:100 (SEE PLAN 1.1.1.1)

CROSS SECTION OF THE LARGE COURT OF JUSTICE.

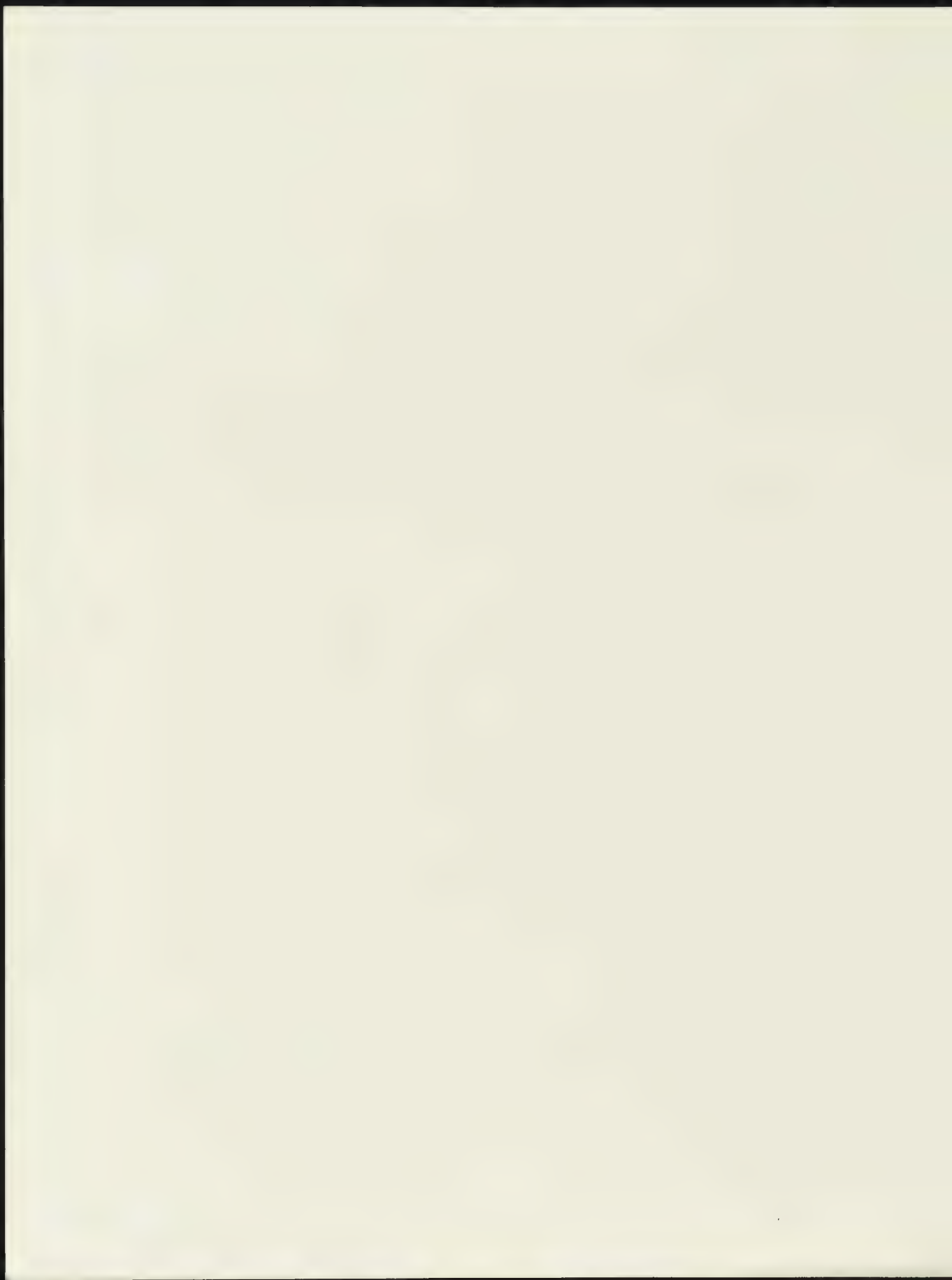




JAN F. GROLL, LONDON.

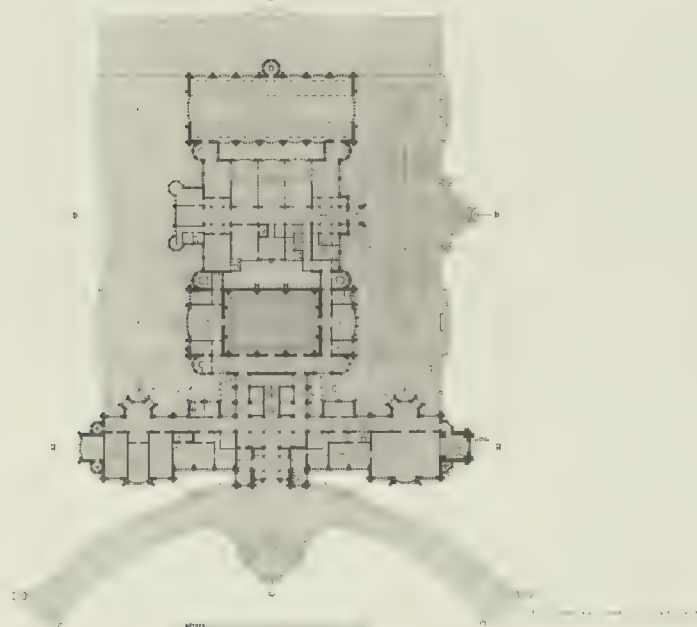
PERSPECTIVE.

J. Lacey sculp.



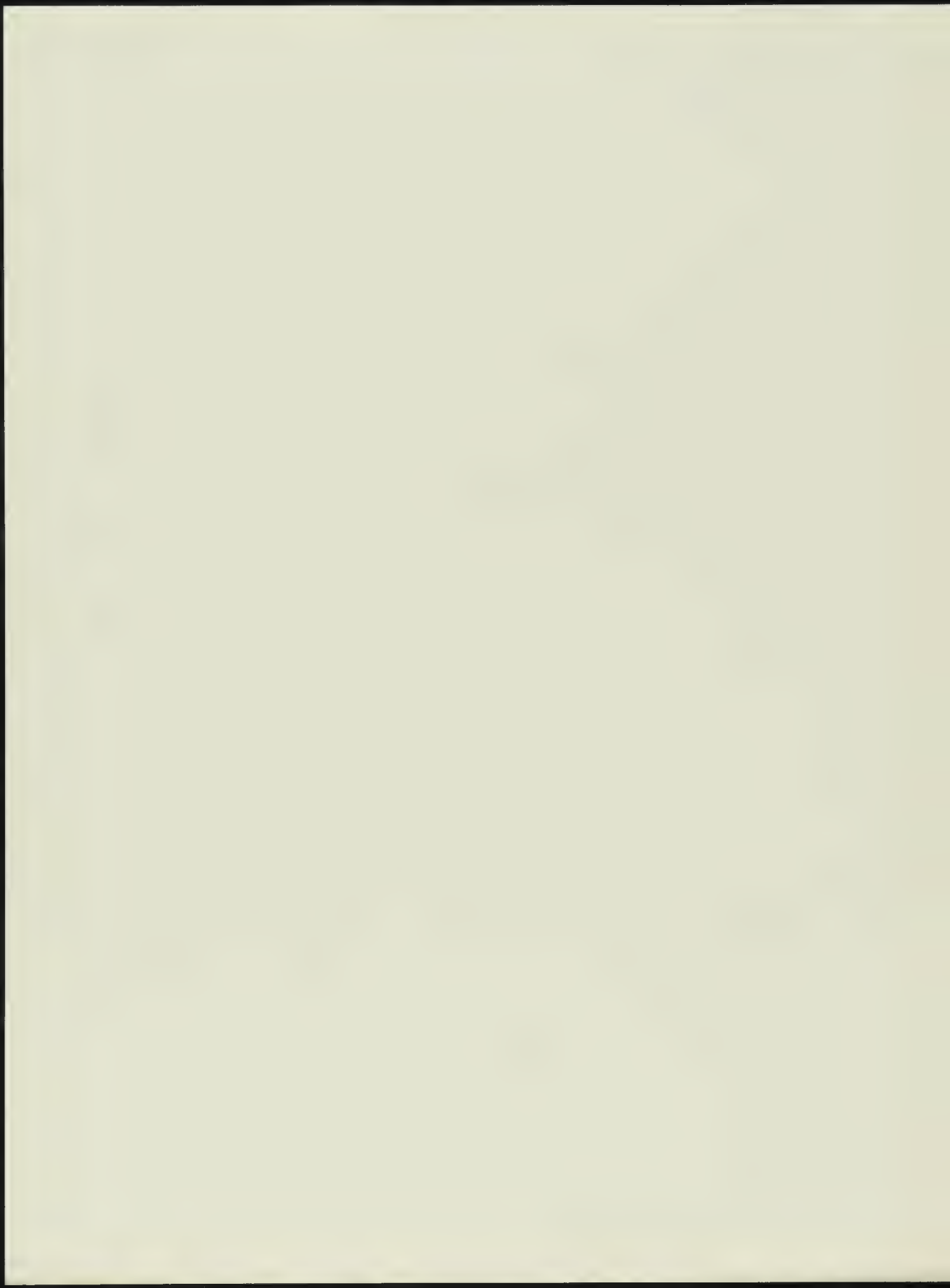


SIDE ELEVATION

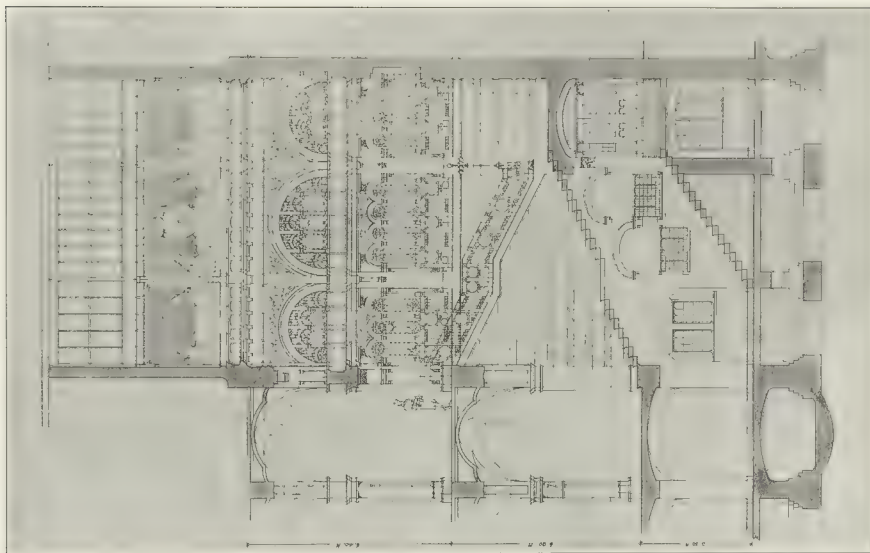


GROUND PLAN

J. F. GROLL, LONDON

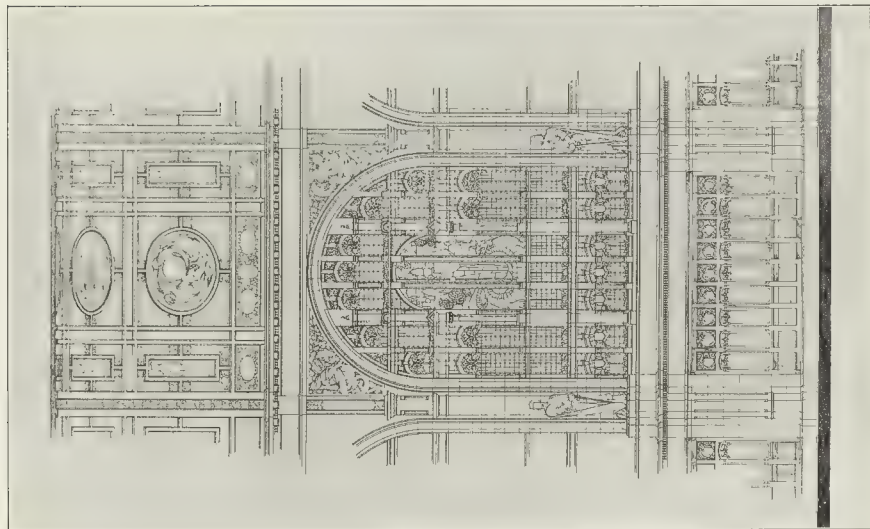




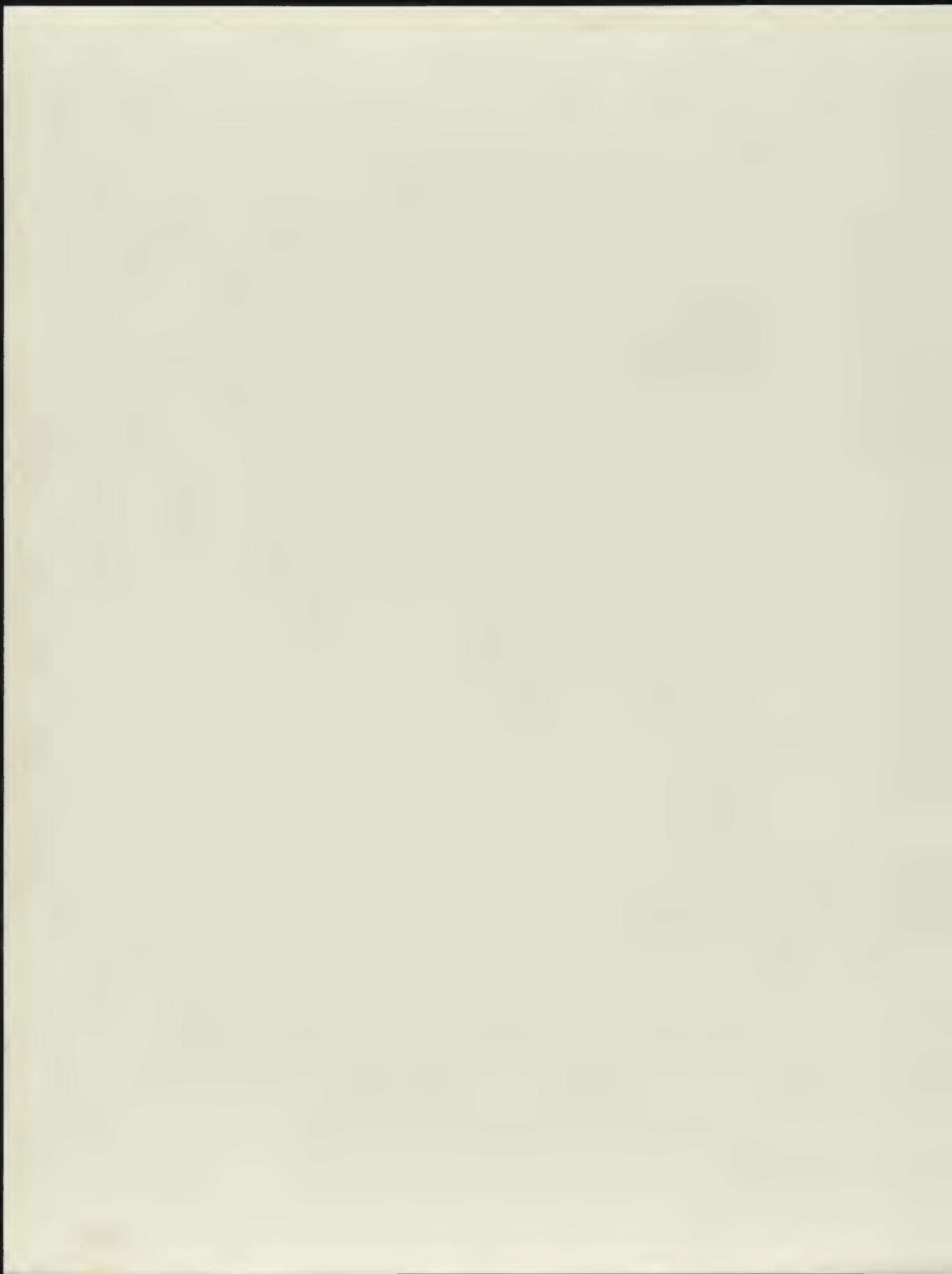


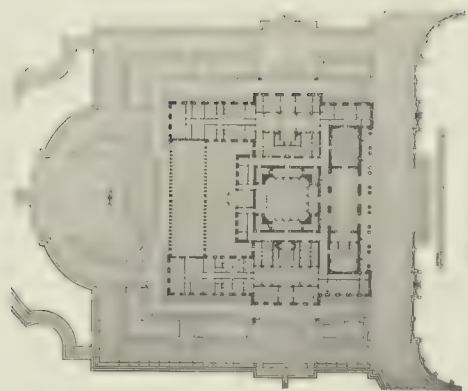
J. F. GROU L. LONDON

CROSS SECTION OF THE PRINCIPAL STAIRCASE.

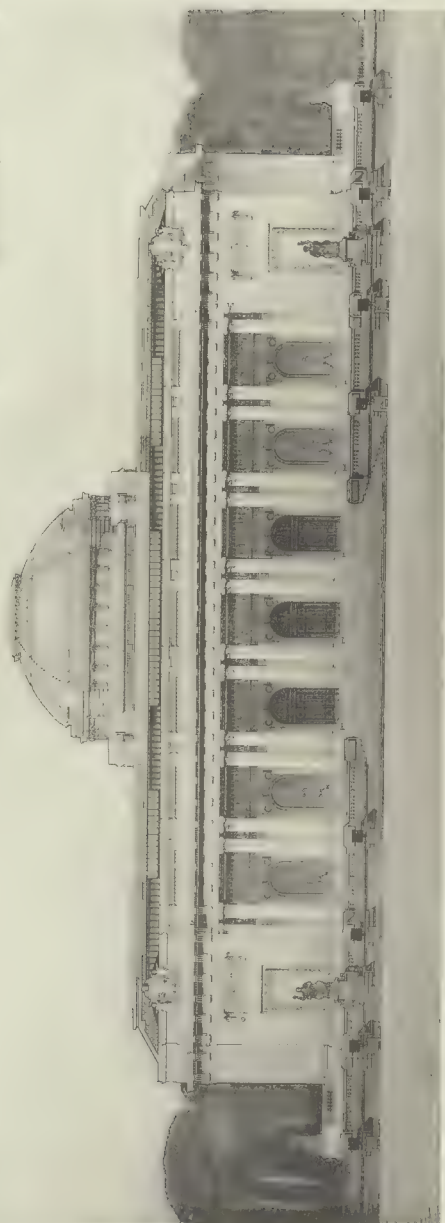


CROSS SECTION OF THE GREAT COURT OF JUSTICE.





GROUND PLAN



H. VAN BUREN MAGNIELE, NEW YORK

MEASURES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

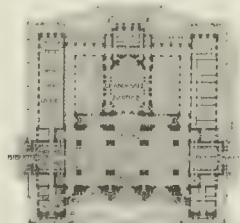
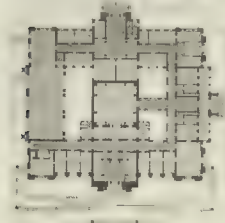
FRONT ELEVATION





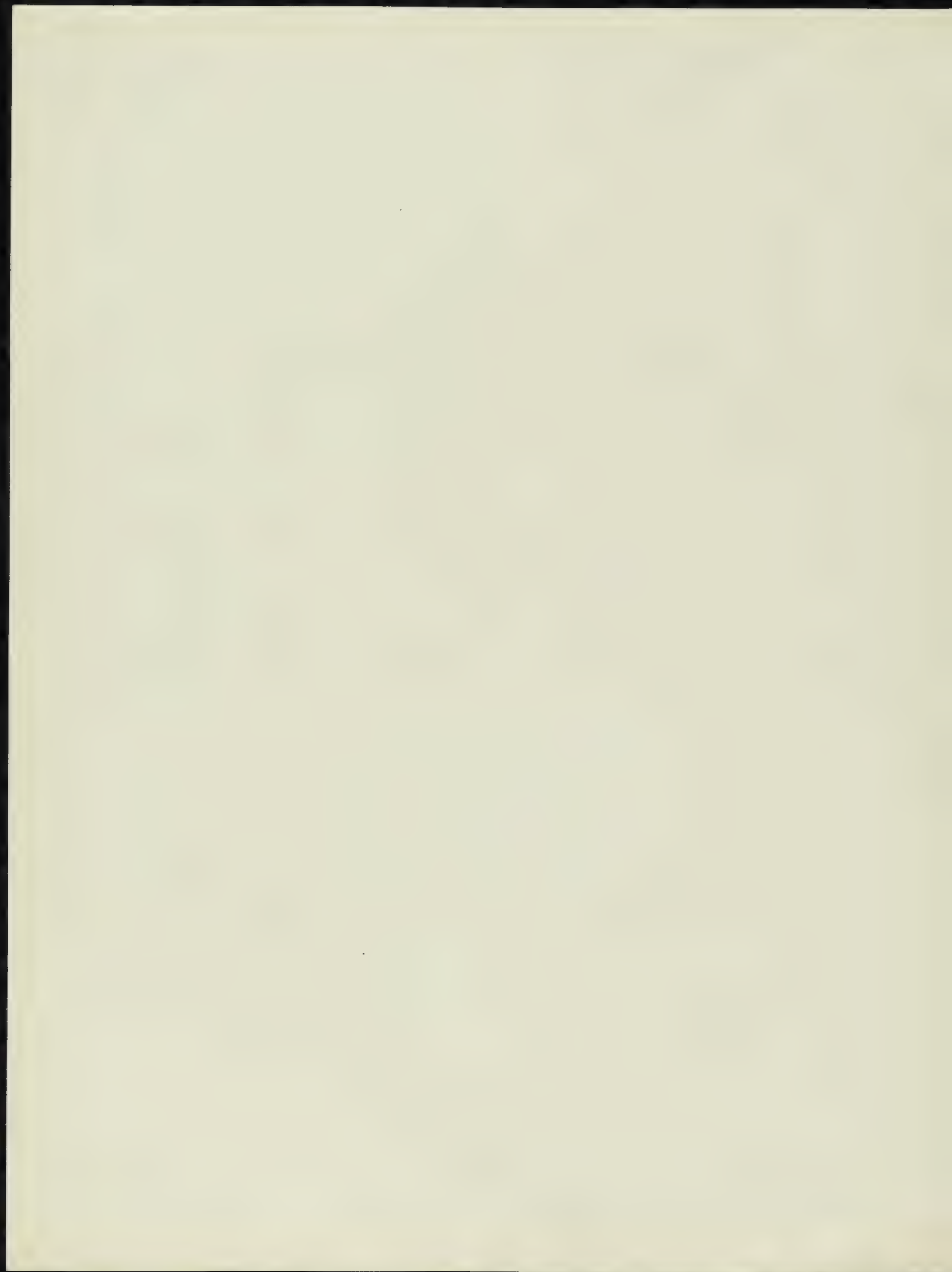
WILHELM SCHÖLLER, ST. EFIGAKI

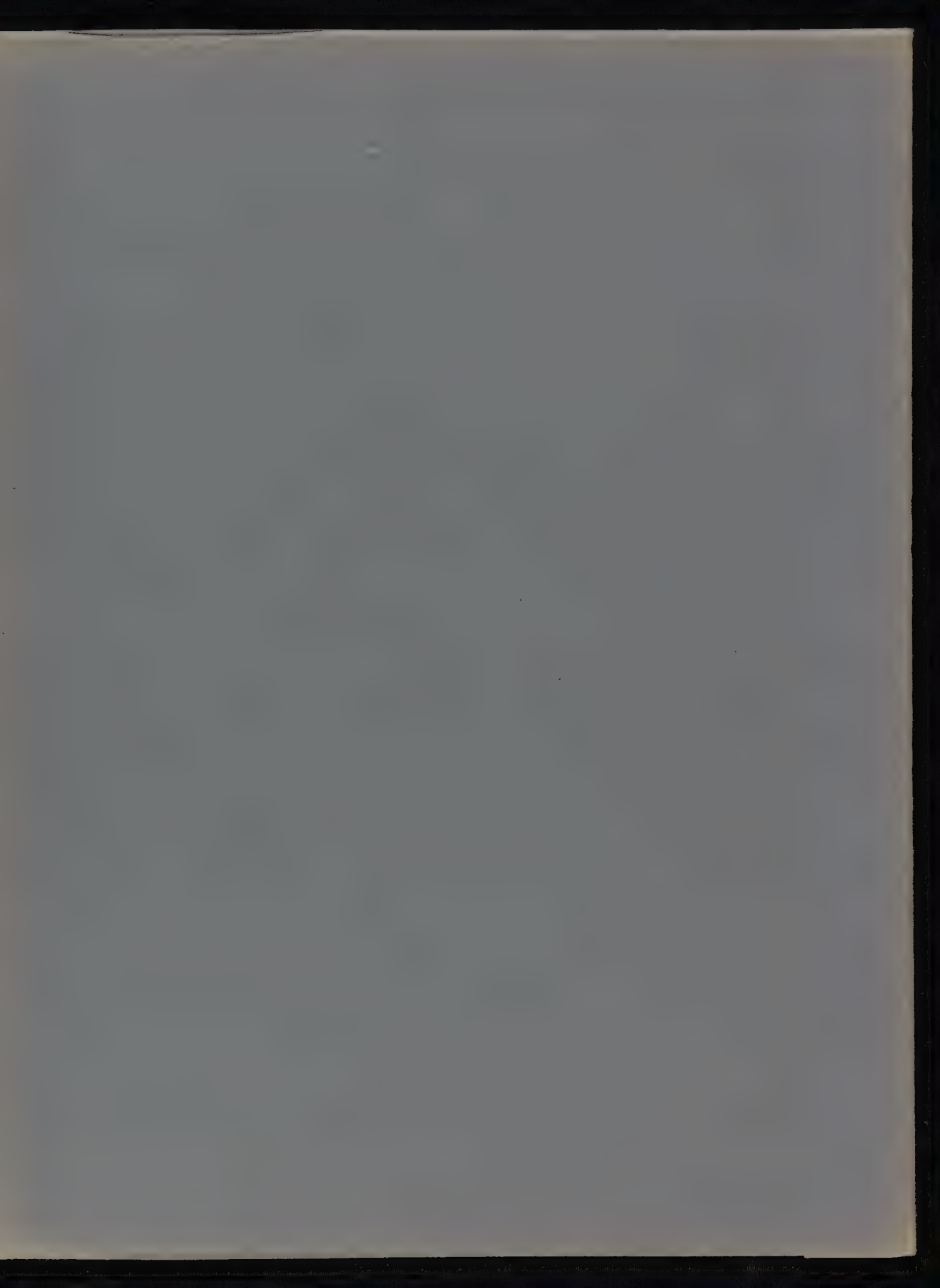
FRONT ELEVATION



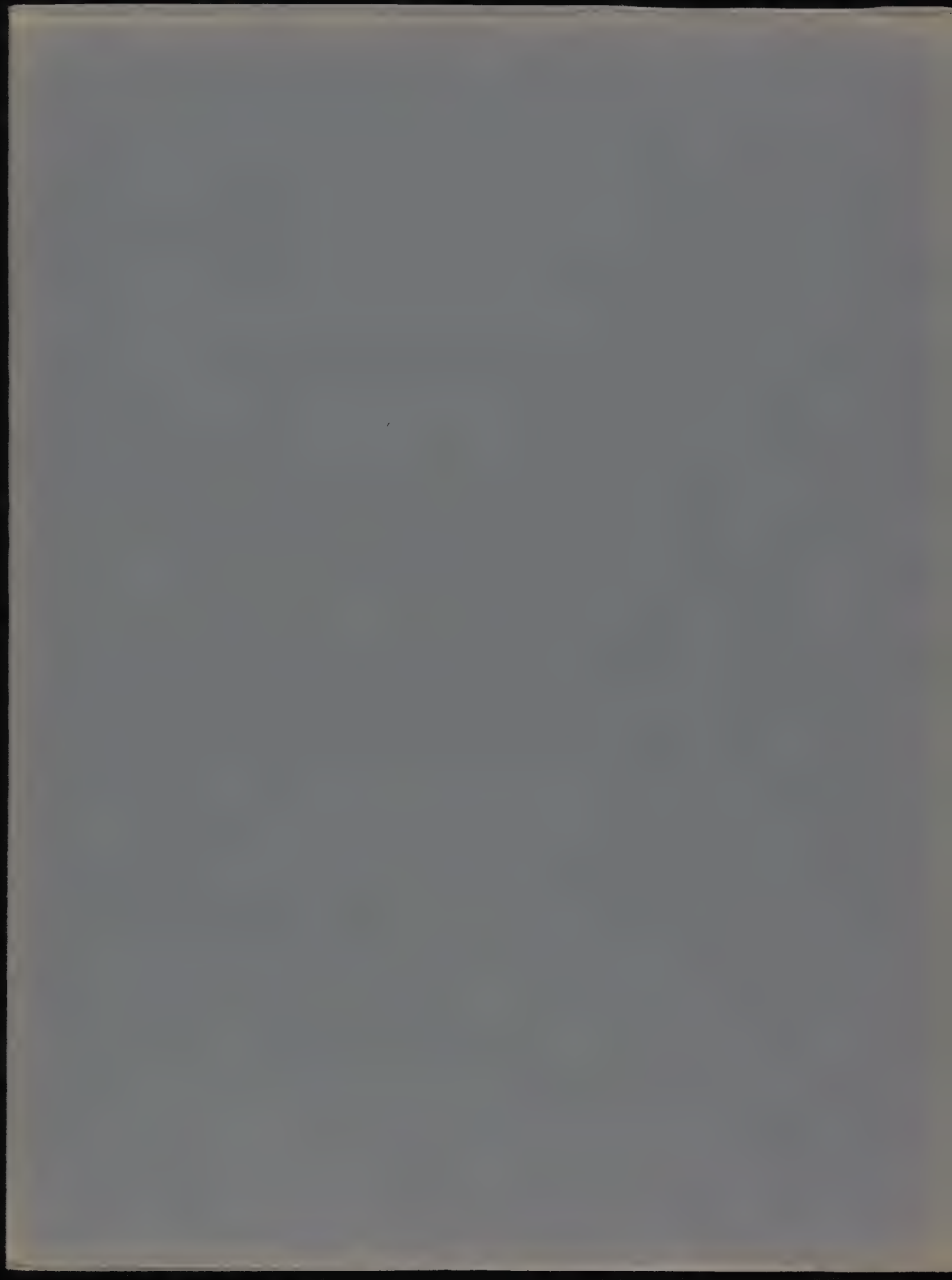
P. E. LEPRINCE RINGUET and  
J. P. ALAUX, PARIS.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.









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1907.

Étude de la déperdition et de la radiation des rayons gamma  
dans les cristaux de  $\text{NaCl}$  et de  $\text{KCl}$  sous l'effet d'un champ électrique

Publié à Paris le 15 mai 1955

Le prix de vente en France est de 100 francs

Le prix de vente en France est de 100 francs



ÉLIX DEBAT, born in Paris in 1869, is a pupil of PASCAL. He won the first prize in several competitions, and in 1897 he received the great silver medal of the Central Association of French Architects. DEBAT was connected with the service of the State-Buildings and National Palaces and with the rebuilding of the Opéra-Comique. From 1900 until 1904 he was occupied with the enlargement of the National Library.

\* \* \*

EDUARD CUIJPERS, architect of Amsterdam, was born on the 18<sup>th</sup> of April 1859 at Roermond and received his first education as an architect in the office of his uncle Dr. P. J. H. CUIJPERS, the architect of the „Rijksmuseum” in Amsterdam. For the „Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Staatsspoorwegen” (one of the big Dutch railway societies) CUIJPERS built the station at 's Hertogenbosch, and several other stations for another railway company. He was the architect of the buildings of the „Amsterdamsche Bank” and of the bank of Lippmann Rosenthal and Co. in Amsterdam, and the Sanatorium „Hoog Laren” at Blaricum. Several private houses and villas have been designed by him and executed under his guidance.

\* \* \*

EMIL TÖRY has studied at the Polytechnical School in Budapest, where he got his diploma as an architect. First he worked as an assistant in his University, for five years, then he became a special tutor and in 1906 he was made professor.

In the competition for the erection of a monument to the memory of Queen ELISABETH, TÖRY won the first prize, and he was honoured in the same way for his design, sent in as competition work for the building of the „Blocksbaden” in Budapest.

\* \* \*

J. COATES CARTER, of Cardiff, is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and studied at the Royal Academy. He has built many churches in different English towns and villages, and many private houses and country-seats in the neighbourhood of Cardiff.

\* \* \*

JARL EKLUND was born February 20<sup>th</sup> 1876 and studied at the Polytechnical School at Helsingfors, where he received his diploma as an architect in 1899.

In 1900 he was appointed architect of the general board for the erection of public buildings. In the competition for the National Theatre at Helsingfors, EKLUND won the first prize; and he was distinguished in the same way in the competition for country-seats at Reval and in that for a Board-School at Helsingfors.





EIFFEL TOWER, PARIS.

DESIGNED BY GUSTAVE EIFFEL.

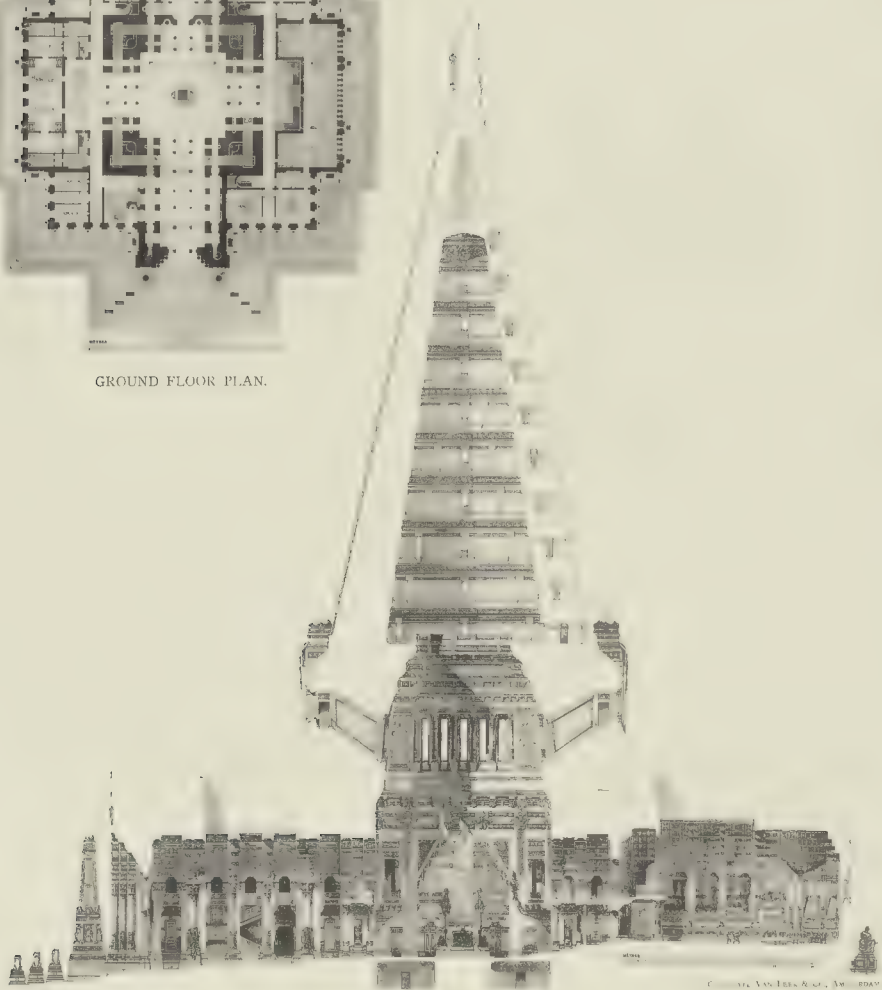
FRONT ELEVATION.







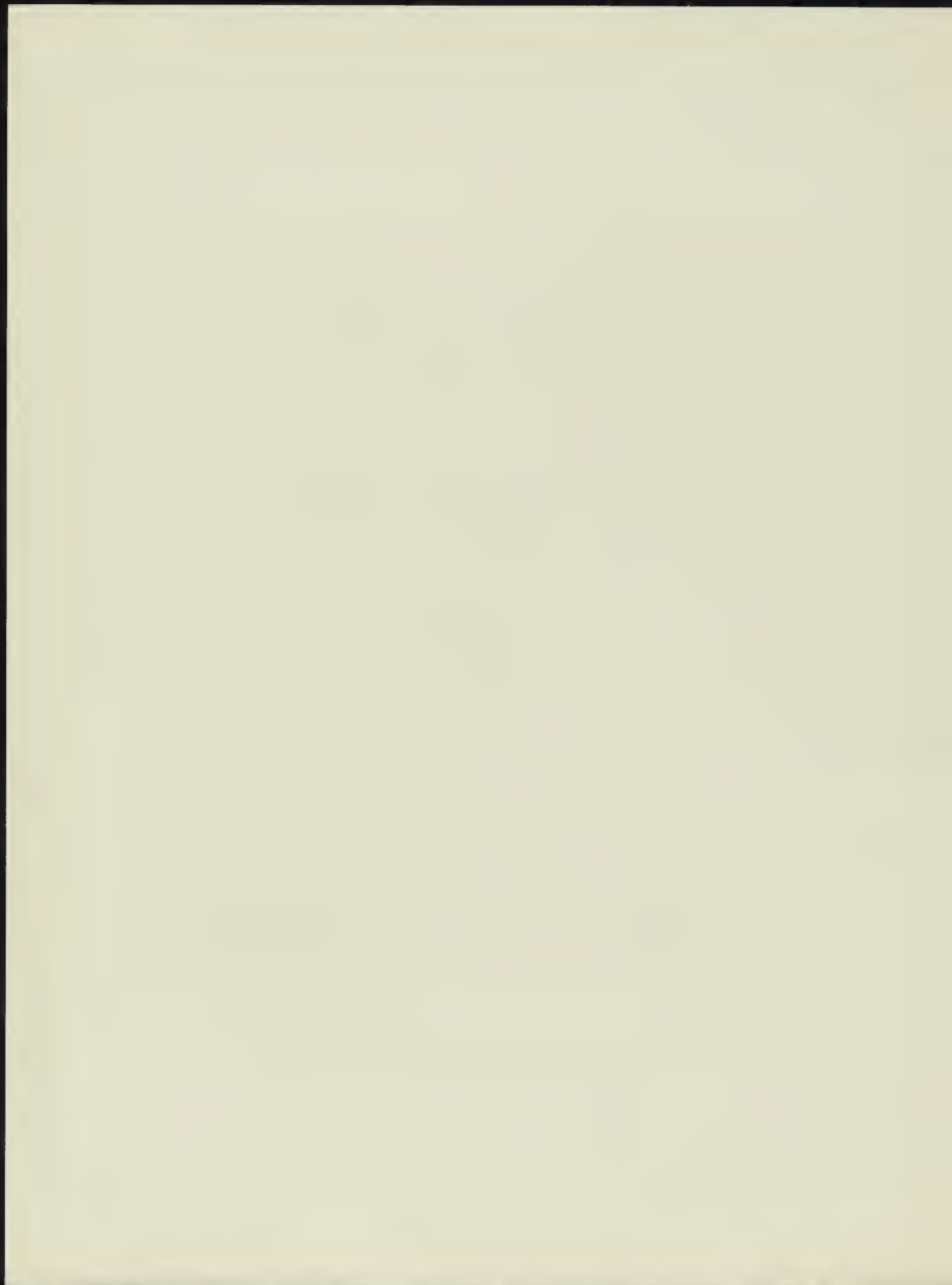
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

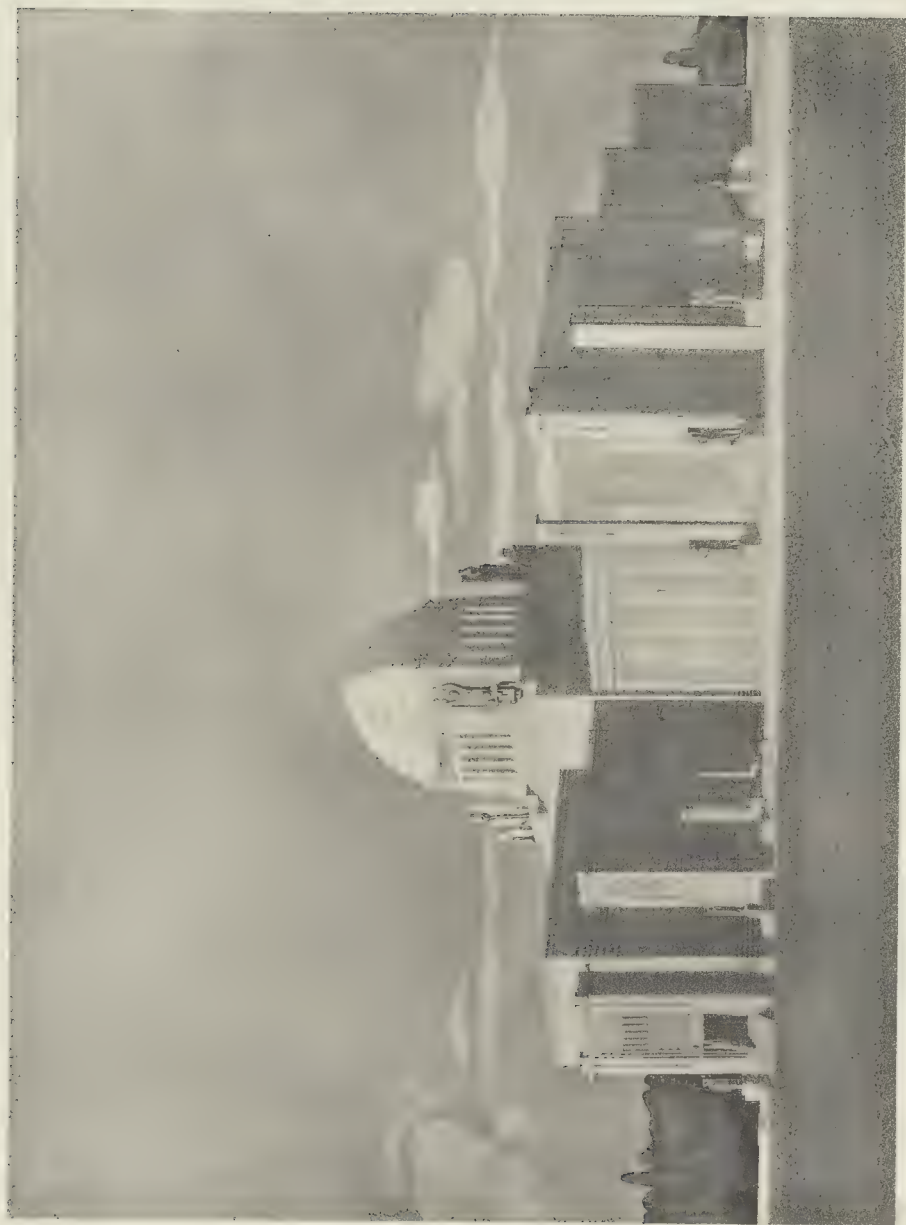


FELIX DEBAT, PARIS.

C. VAN DER KAMP, AMSTERDAM.

CROSS SECTION



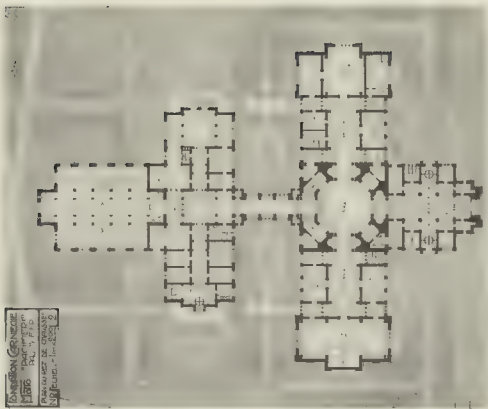


EDUARD CUYFERS, AMSTERDAM.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.



Architect: *Georg*  
 1896  
 Project: *St. Mary's*  
 Architect: *St. Mary's*  
 Project: *St. Mary's*



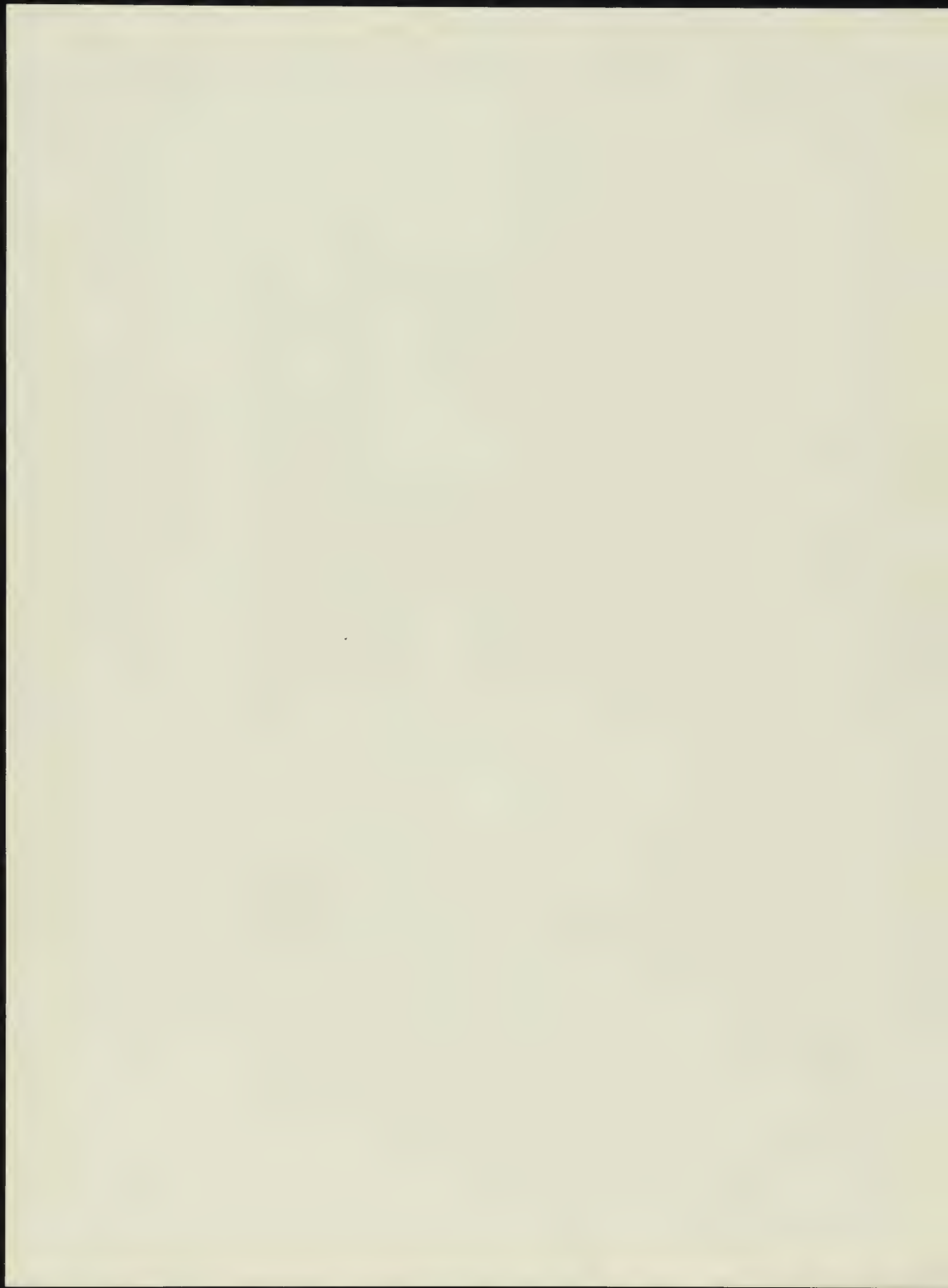
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION

EDWARD LUTHERS, AMSTERDAM

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

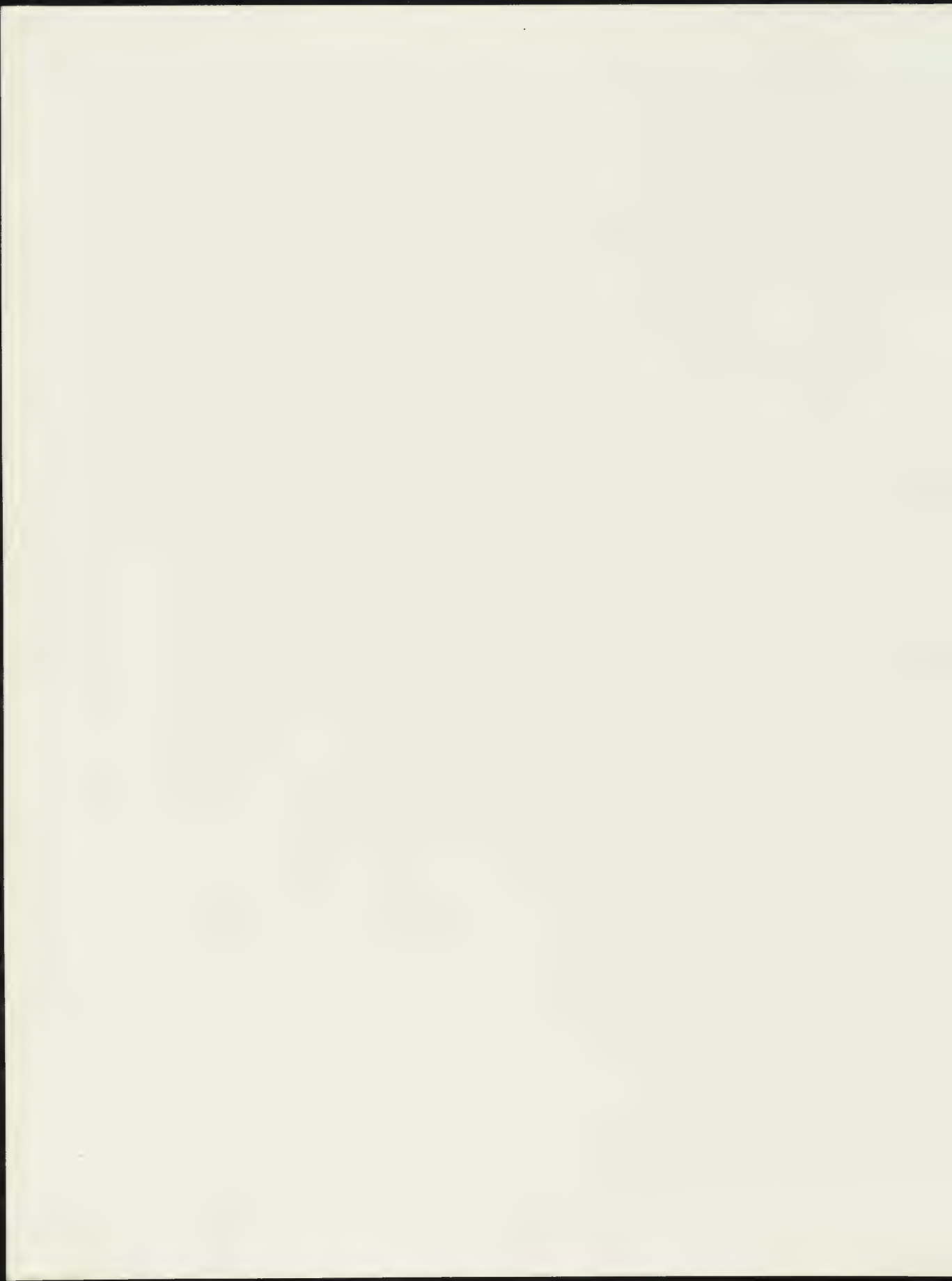


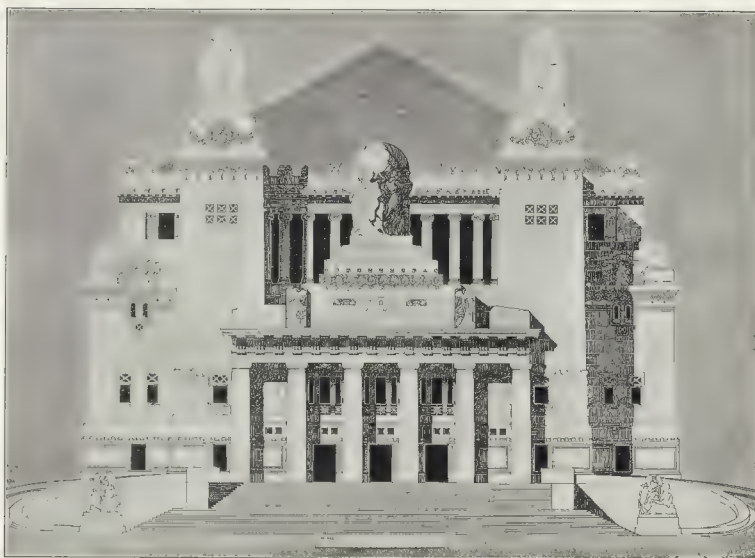


PERSPECTIVE

THE TORA PU DAPES.





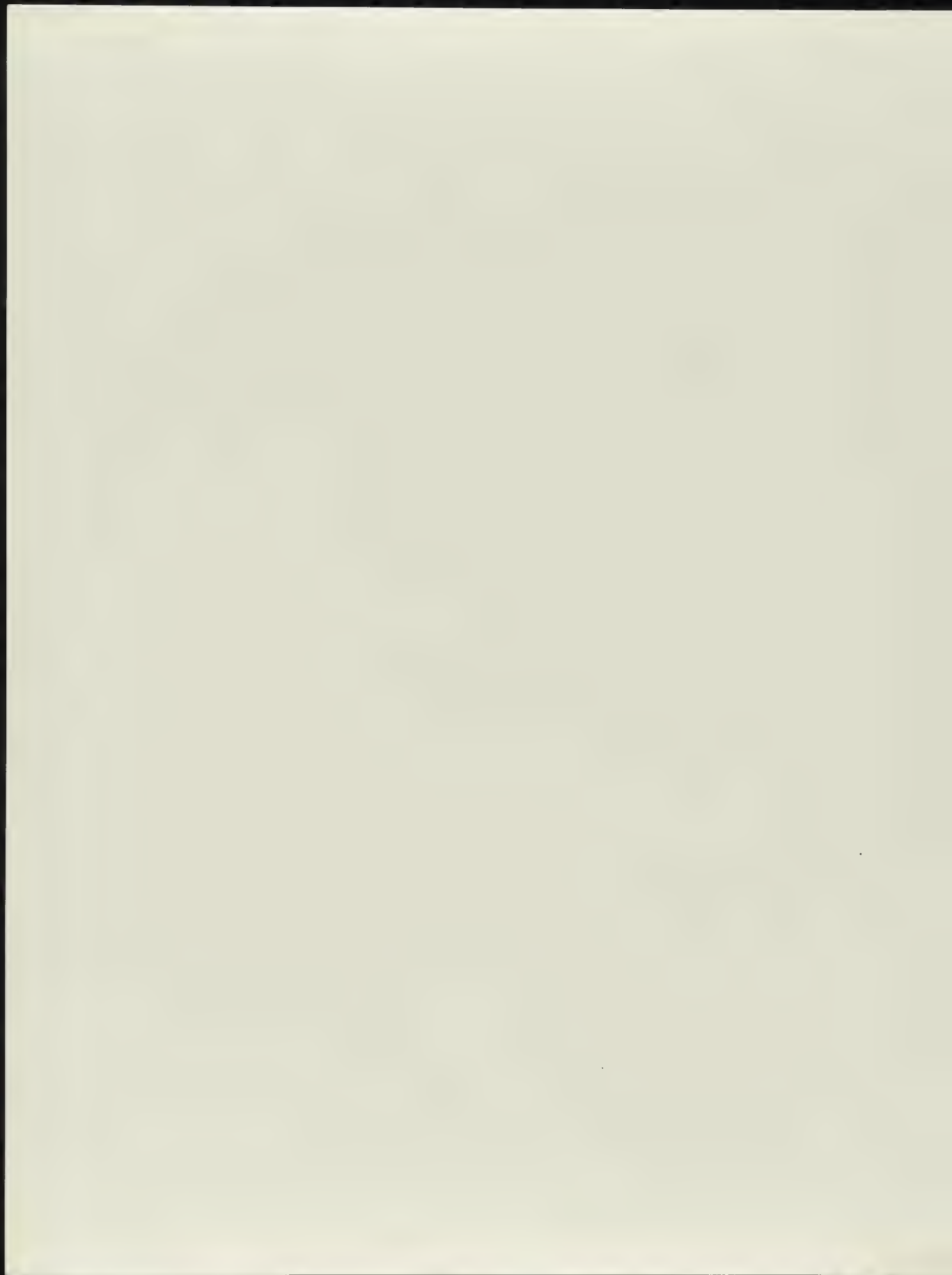


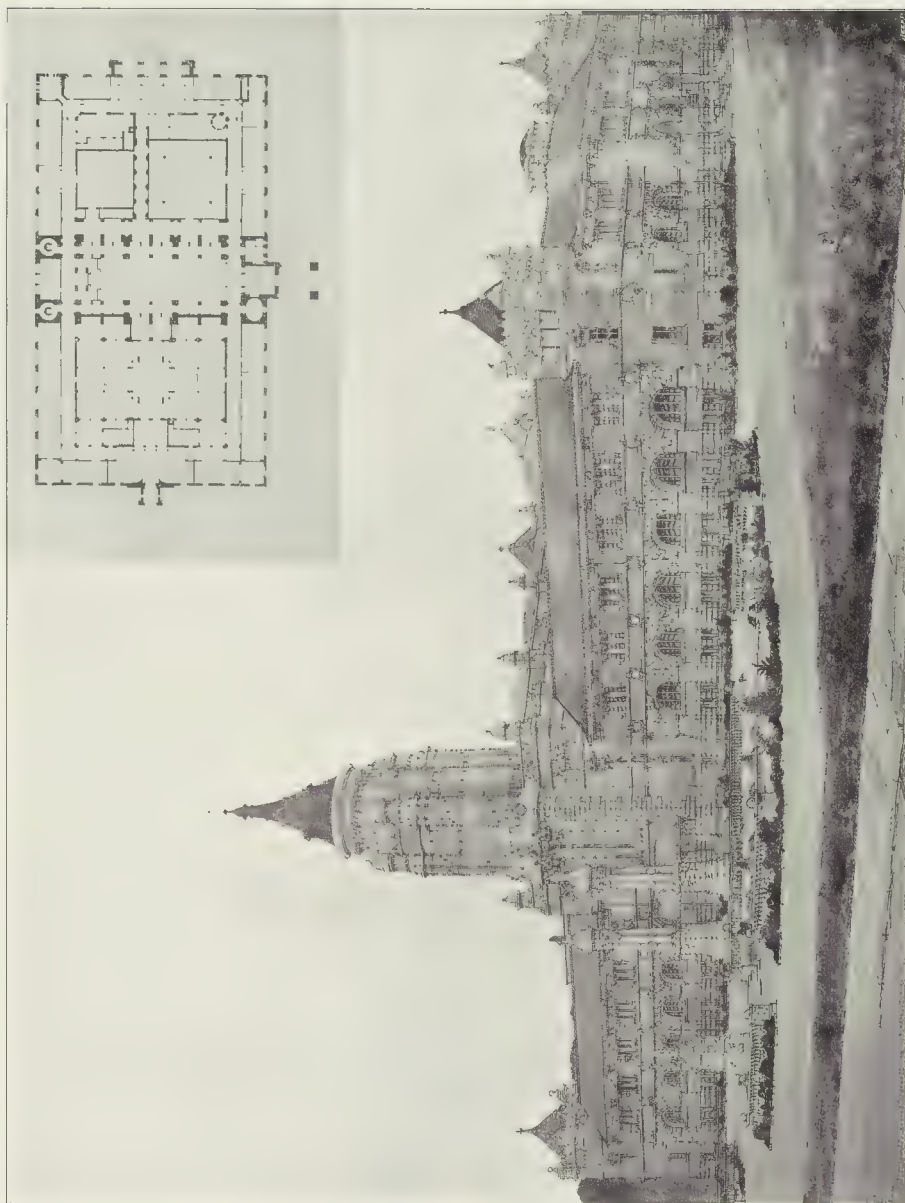
FRONT ELEVATION.



EMIL TOKY, BUDAPEST.

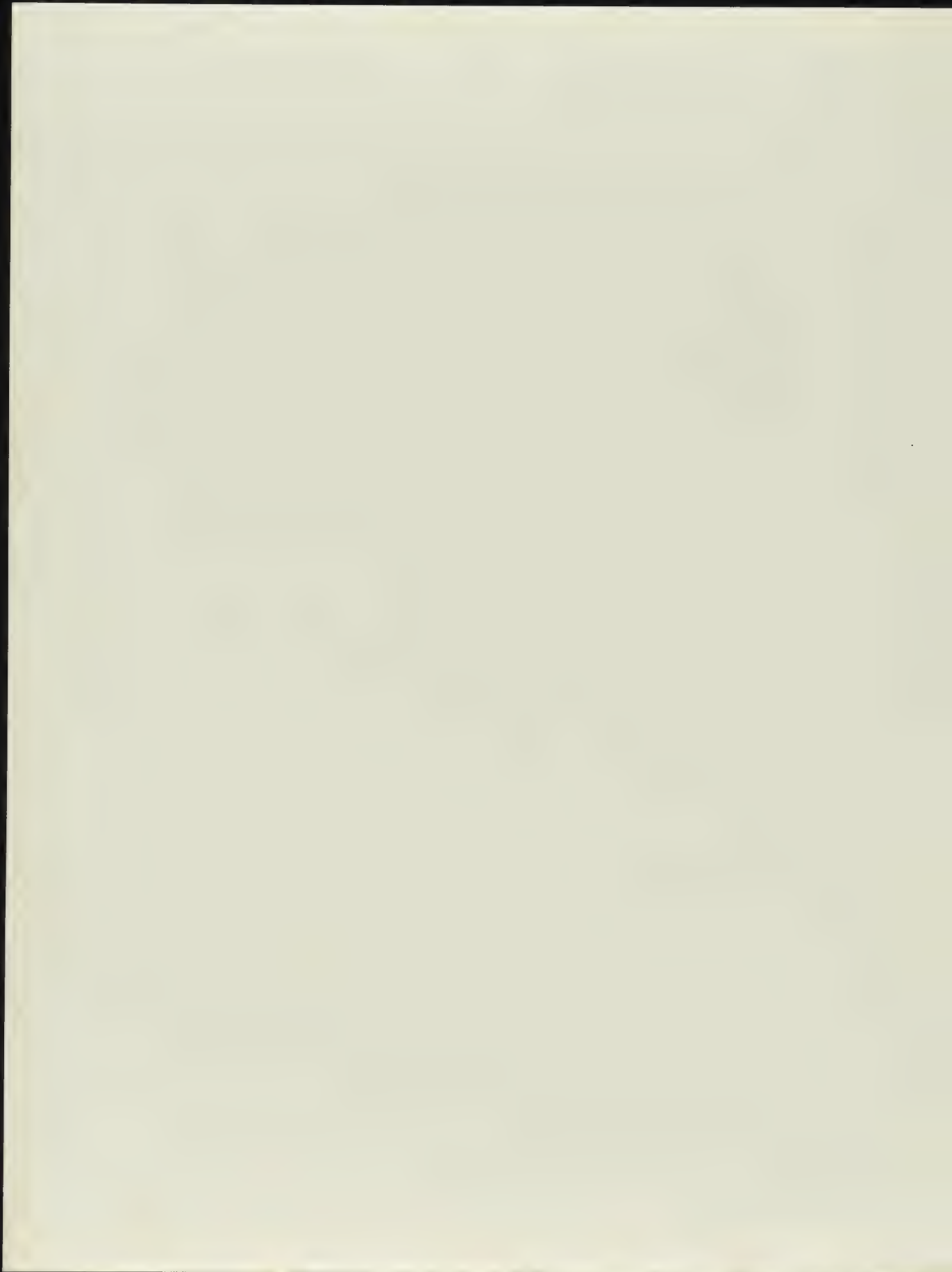
CROSS SECTION.





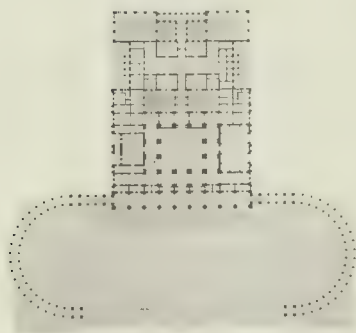
GENERAL VIEW

J. COATES CARTER, F.R.I.B.A., CARDIFF

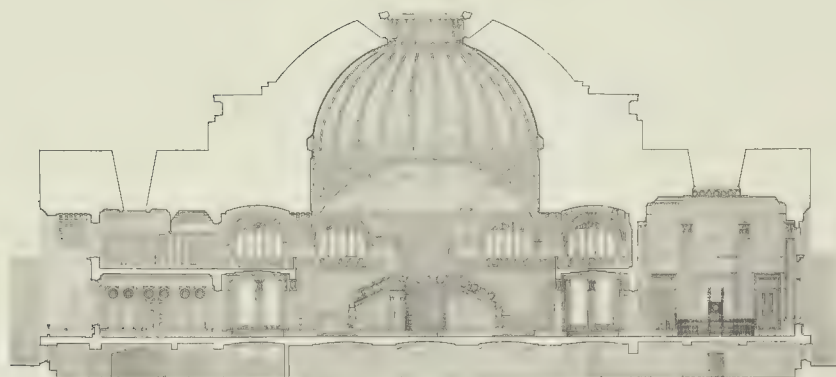




PERSPECTIVE VIEW.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



JARL EKLUND, HELSINGFORS

CH. M. VAN LEE & CO. AMSTERDAM

CROSS SECTION

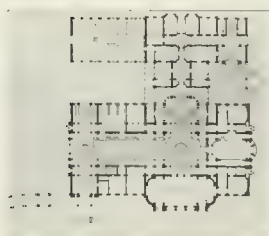






KLEIN and DORSCHEL, DUSSELDORF

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

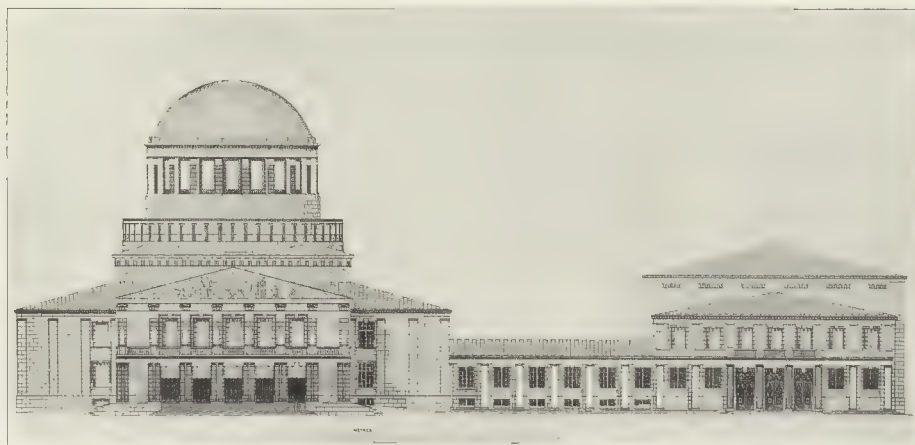
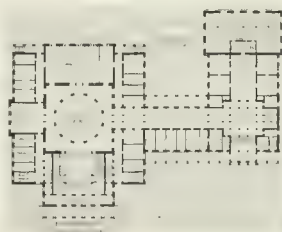


GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

KLEIN and DORSCHEL,  
DUSSELDORF.

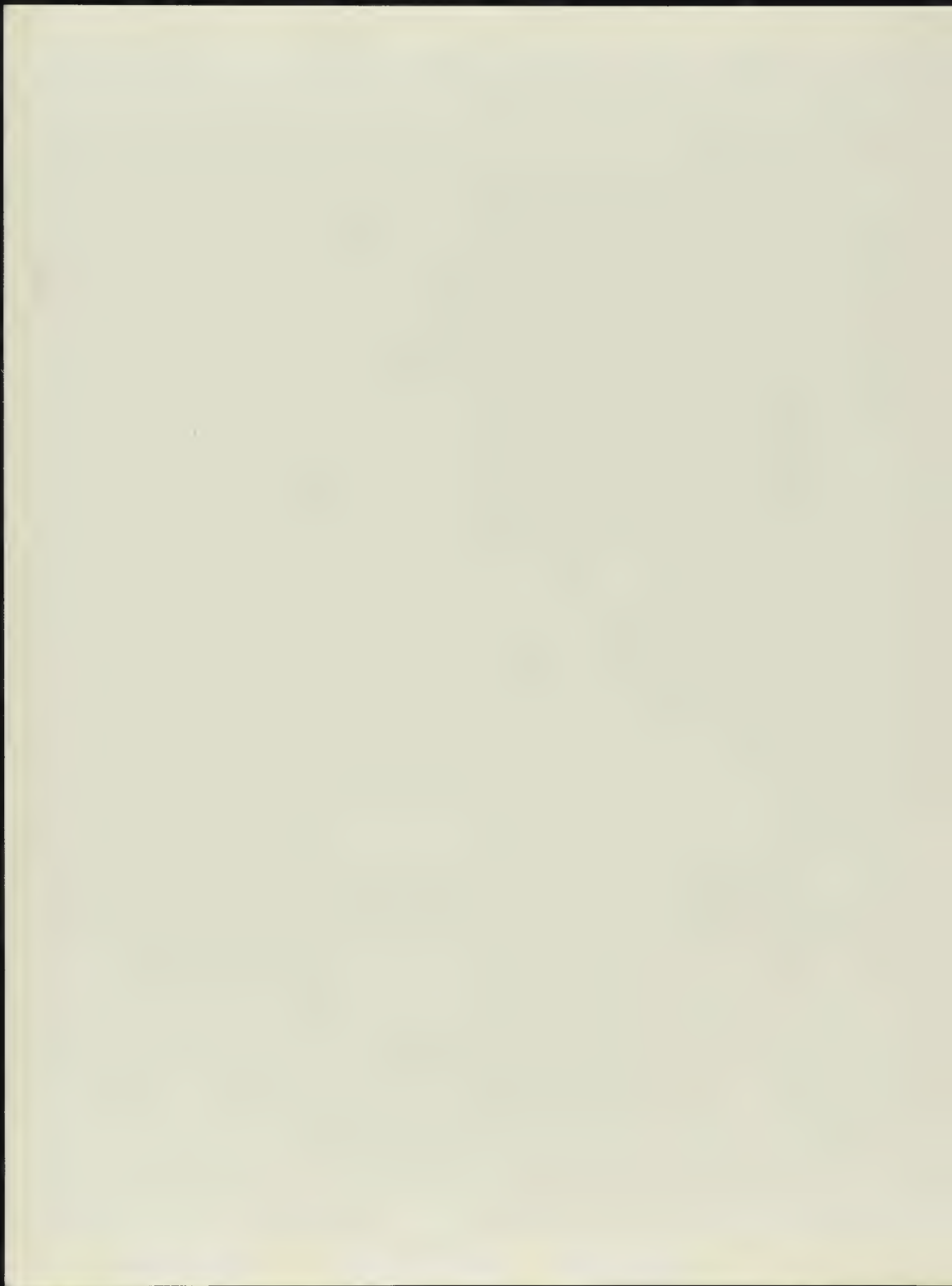
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

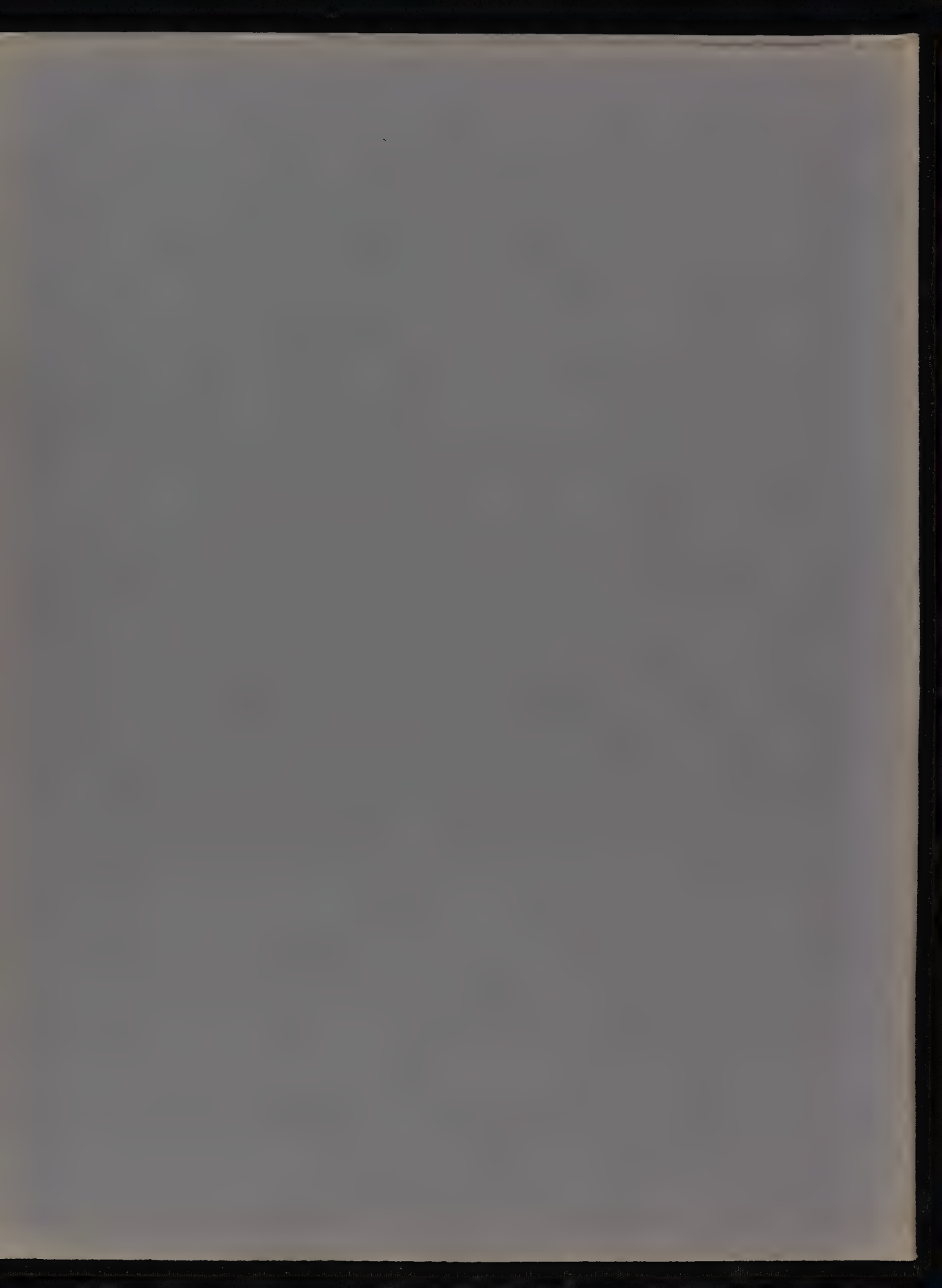
HERMANN BILLING and  
WILHELM VITTAL,  
KARLSRUHE.

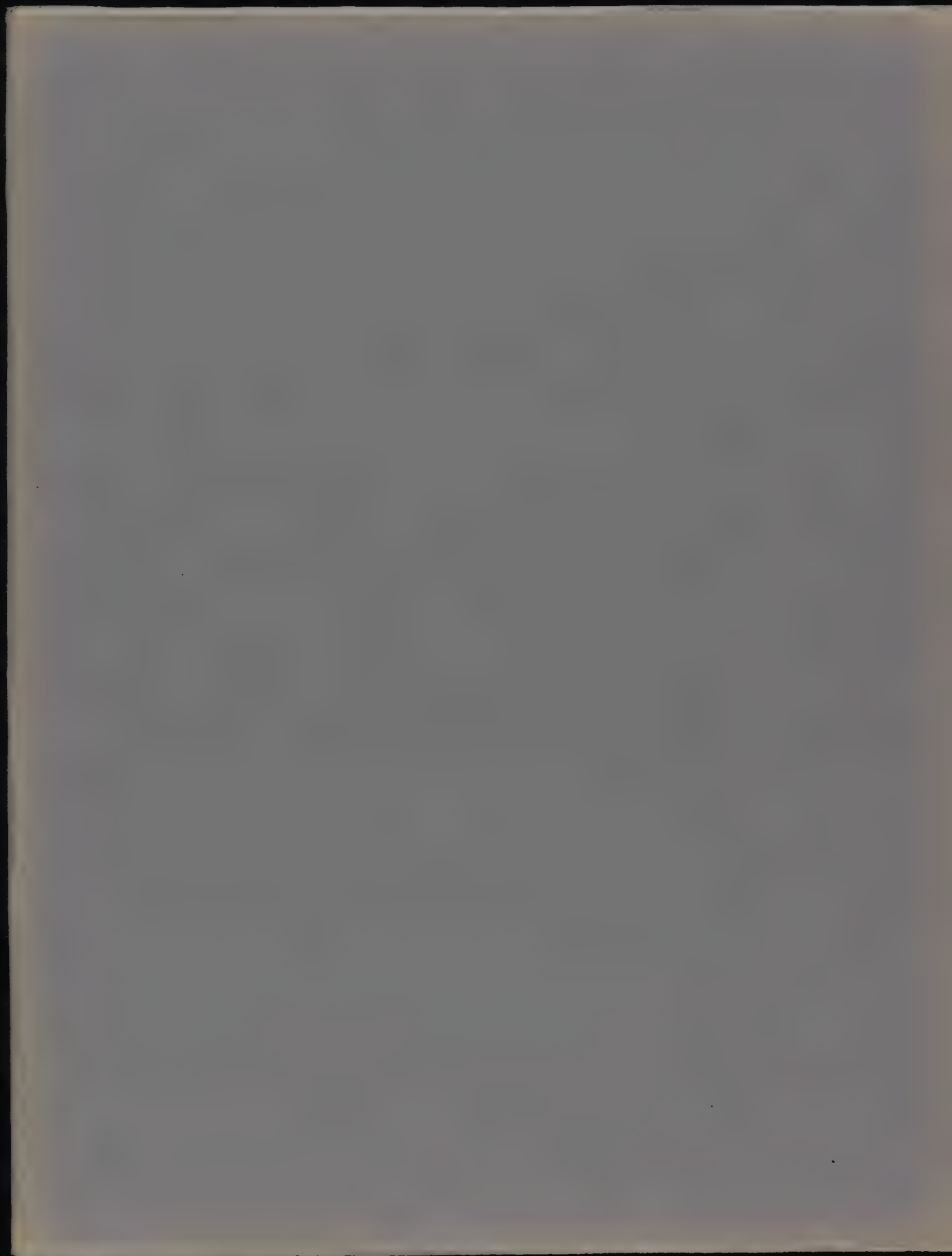


HERMANN BILLING and WILHELM VITTAL, KARLSRUHE.

FRONT ELEVATION.





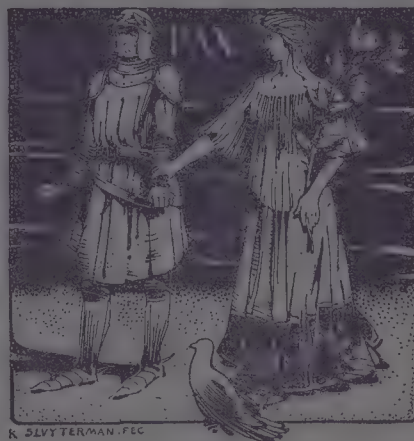


INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION  
OF THE  
CARNEGIE FOUNDATION  

---

THE  
PALACE OF PEACE  
AT THE HAGUE

THE 6 PREMIATED AND 40 OTHER DESIGNS  
CHOSEN BY THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURE AT AMSTERDAM  
AND REPRODUCED UNDER ITS DIRECTION.



SEVENTY-SIX PLATES

LONDON: T. C. & E. C. JACK, 16 HENRIETTA STREET, W.C.; AND EDINBURGH.

1907.





JOHN BELCHER, architect of London, was chosen President of the „Royal Institute of British Architects” in 1904.

His excellent name in the architectural world dates from thirty years hence, when, while working in collaboration with his father, he was one of the first to recognize the necessity and also to feel the obligation to make some efforts to raise the standard of English Architecture.

MR. BELCHER has executed many important architectural works and has contributed a great deal to improve the teaching of architecture.

MR. BELCHER was President of the executive committee of the Seventh International Congress of Architects in London.

\* \* \*

ERNST RENTSCH, architect of Berlin, who sent in a design in collaboration with OTTO HAROLD, architect of Düsseldorf, was born at Basel in 1876. He studied at the Technical University of Zürich and was afterwards employed by the architects GRISEBACH and DRICKLAGE in Berlin. In Düsseldorf RENTSCH was first architect of the Municipal Board of Architecture.

OTTO HAROLD was born in 1870 at Chemnitz in Saxony and studied at the Technical University of Zürich. He built the townhall at Feckenheim and that at Neheim in collaboration with KRAMER.

\* \* \*

W. KROMHOUT CZN., architect of Amsterdam, was born in 1864 in the Dutch East Indies; at first he was employed by MR. GOSSCHALK at Amsterdam and by MR. WINDERS at Antwerp, where he studied at the Academy at the same time.

After travelling through France, Italy and Southern Germany for purposes of study, KROMHOUT settled in Amsterdam where he has built several houses and villas, and, in collaboration with JANSEN, the „American Hotel”. The new hospital at Gouda is being built under his guidance. Besides, he is a teacher at the „Rijksschool van Kunstnijverheid” (Arts and Crafts) and at the „Rijksnormaalschool in de Kunstgeschiedenis en de Kunstnijverheid”.

\* \* \*

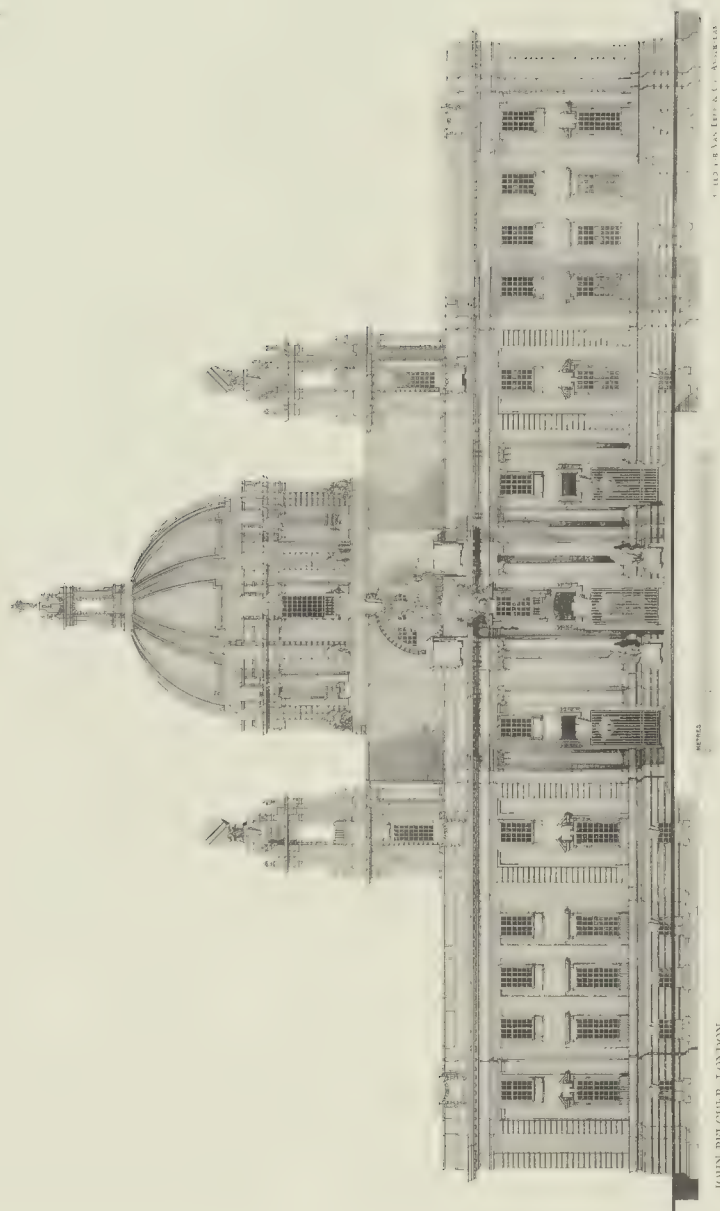
SAMUEL BRIDGMAN RUSSEL and THOMAS EDWIN COOPER are Fellows of the „Royal Institute of British Architects” and architects practising in London. The most important among the buildings designed and executed by them are: The Town Hall at Hull, the Royal Grammar School at Newcastle, the Technical Institutes at Rochester and West Ham, Public Schools at Scarborough, libraries in London, etc.



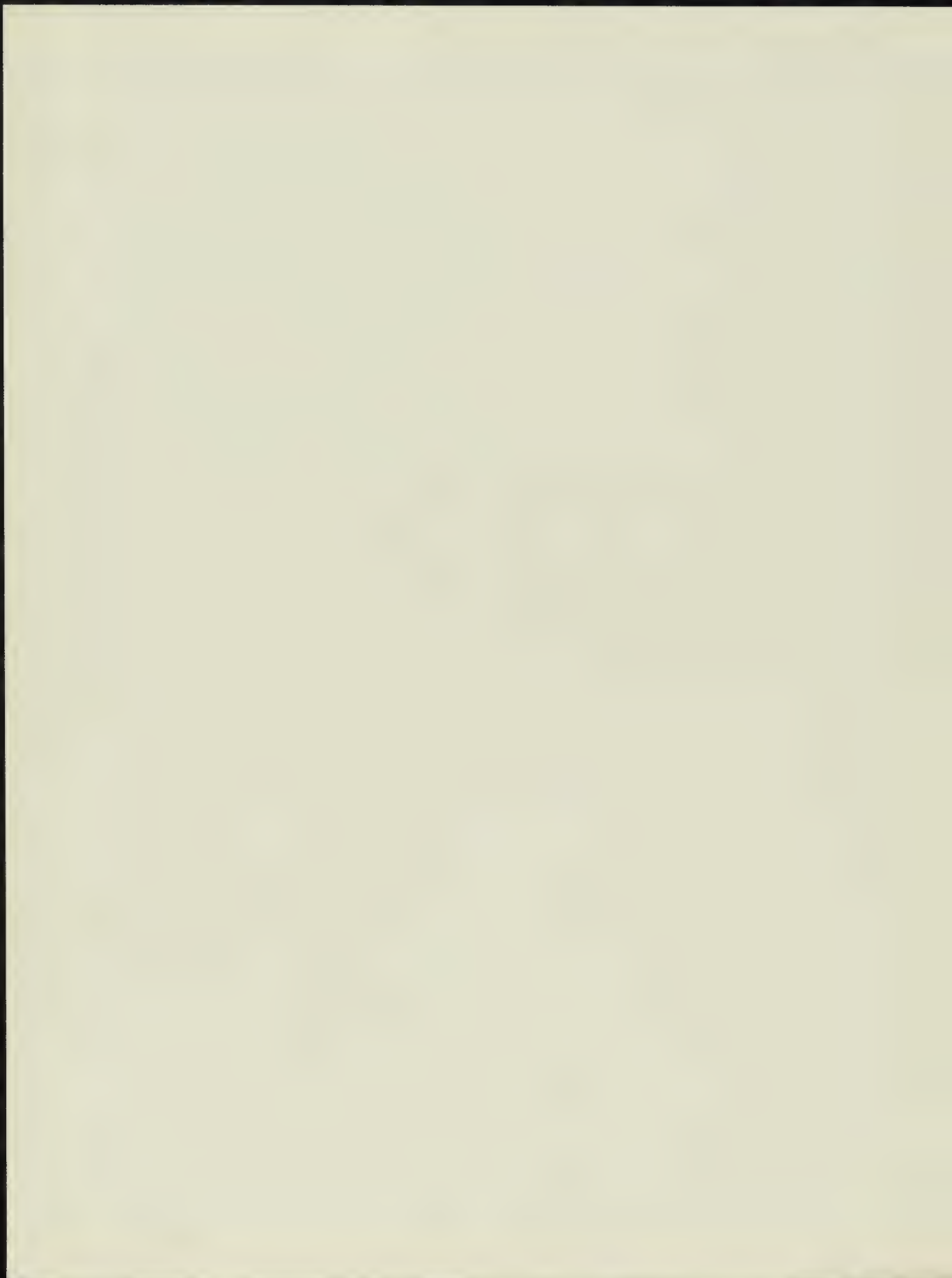
ALBERT OTTEN, HERMAN DE ROOS and WILLEM OVEREYNDER are all three architects of Rotterdam, who received their education as such at the „Academie voor Beeldende Kunsten” there. Several private houses were built by them. In a competition of façade-designs in Rotterdam the first prize was allotted to MR. OTTEN.

\* \* \*

W. VAN BOVEN, architect at The Hague, received his education as an architect in the offices of different architects at Groningen and in Amsterdam, and in 1902 was appointed Inspector of the State-Control on public health in the provinces South-Holland and Zeeland.

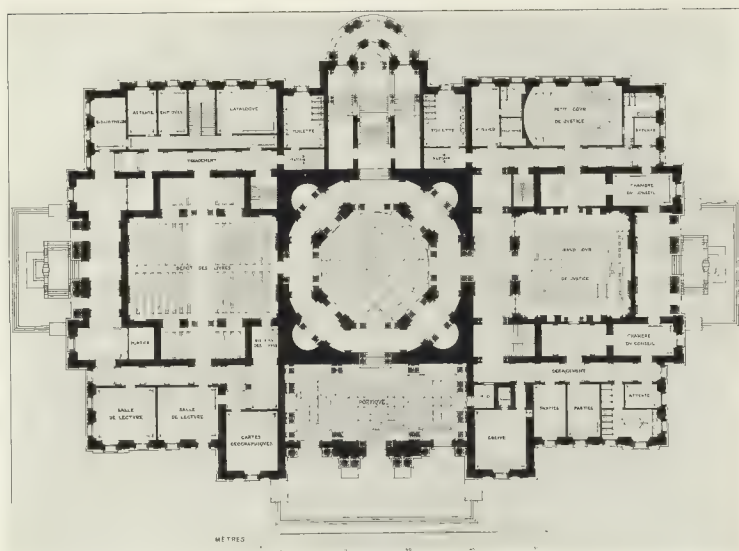


FRONT ELEVATION.



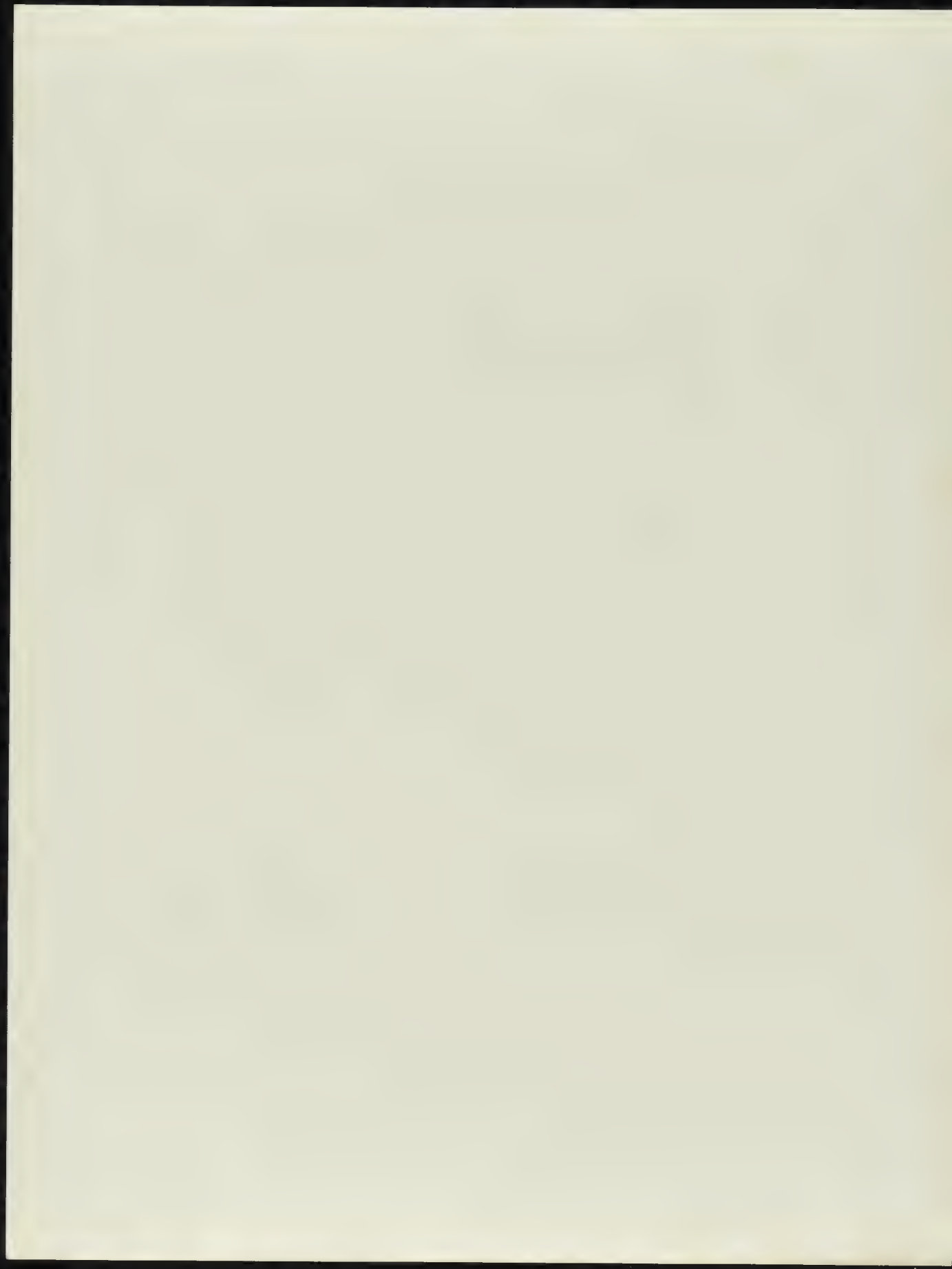


PART OF THE FRONT ELEVATION.



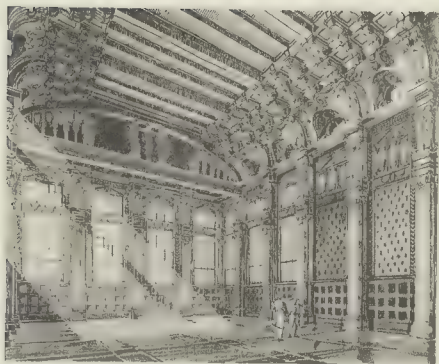
JOHN BEI CHER, LONDON

GROUND FLOOR PLAN





FRONT ELEVATION.



ERNST REN'ISCH, BERLIN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



CONCEIVED BY VAN LITH & C. A. VAN LITH

LARGE COURT OF JUSTICE.







FRANZ KEN SCHULZ KEN.

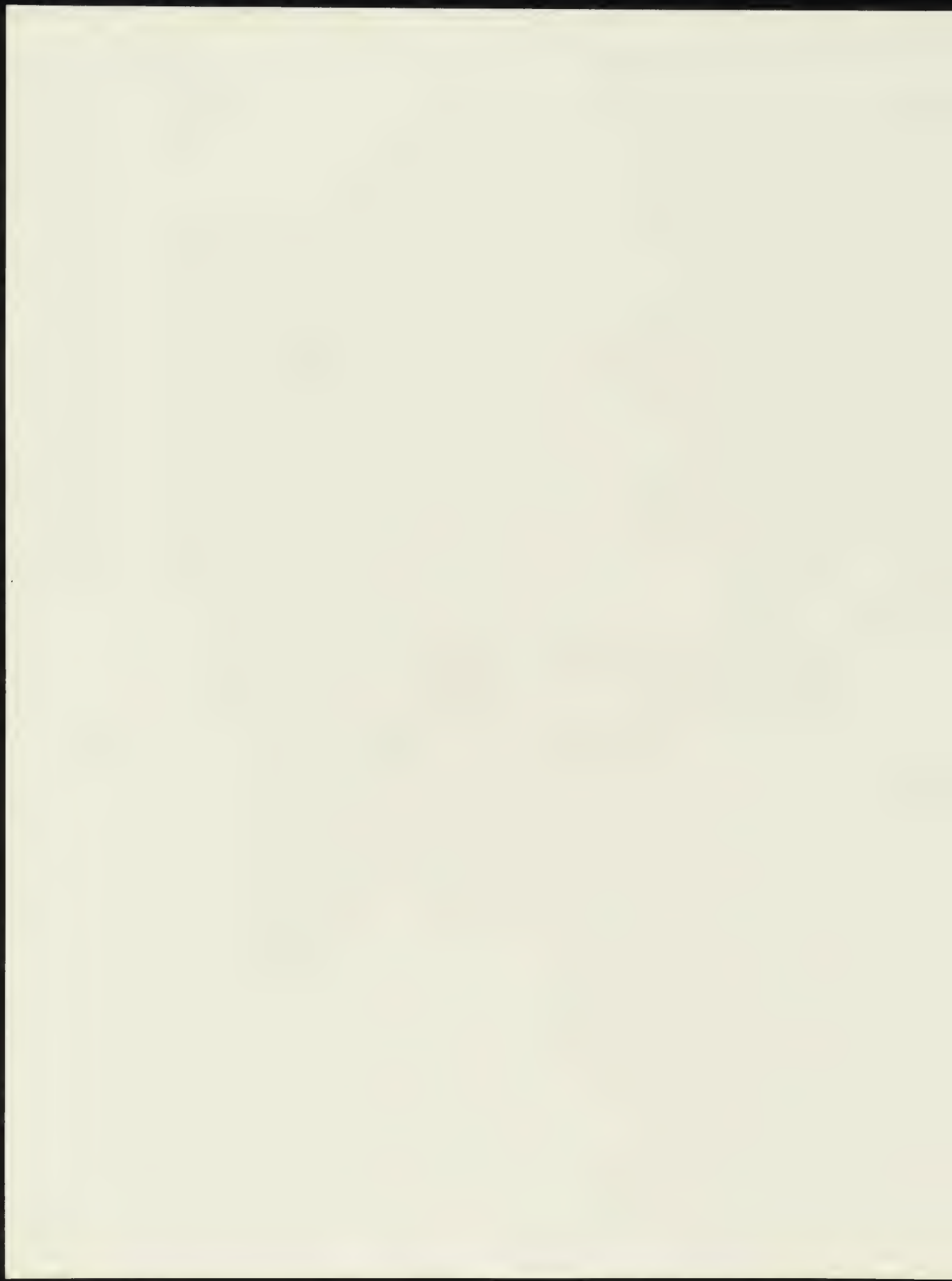
LARGE VESTIBULE.

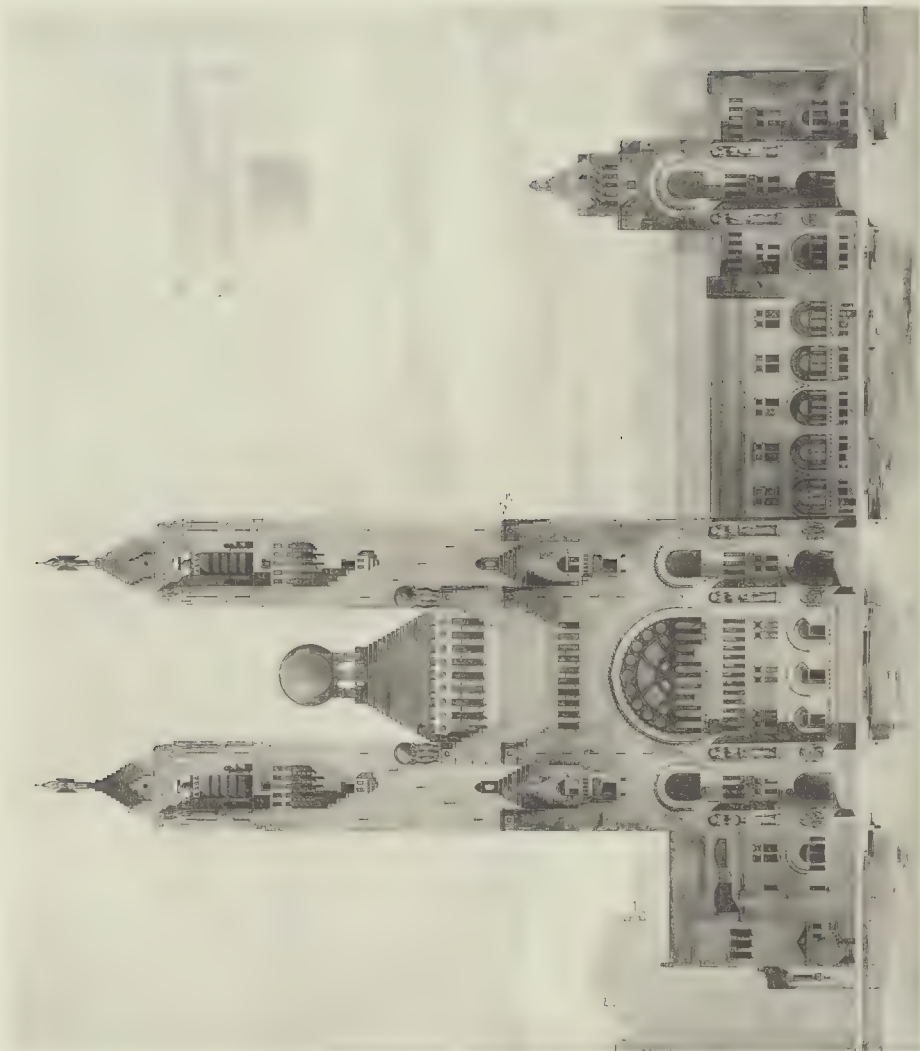




W. K. SMITH'S PERSPECTIVE

PERSPECTIVE





W. KROMHOUT, AMSTERDAM.

FRONT ELEVATION.

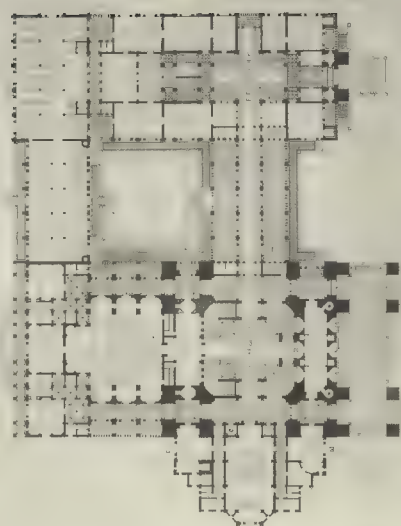
CONTEMPORARY BUILDING, AMSTERDAM.



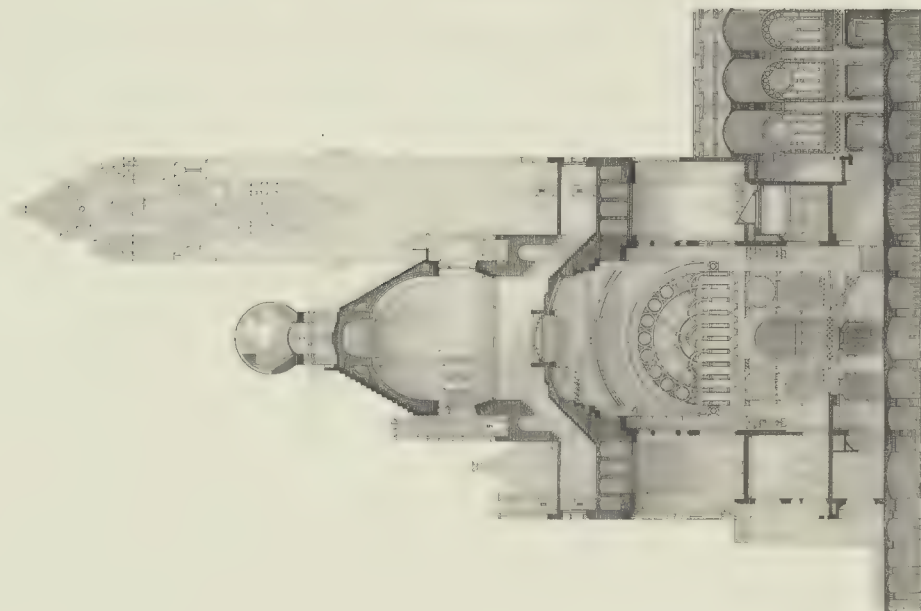




PART OF THE LANG COURT OF JUSCH



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



CROSS SECTION.

W. KROMHOUT, AMSTERDAM.

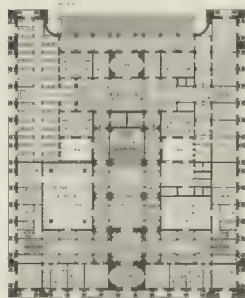






RUSSELL and COOPER, LONDON.

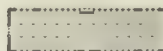
PERSPECTIVE VIEW.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

RUSSELL and  
COOPER,  
LONDON.

OTTEN, DE ROOS  
and OVEREIJNDER,  
ROTTERDAM.



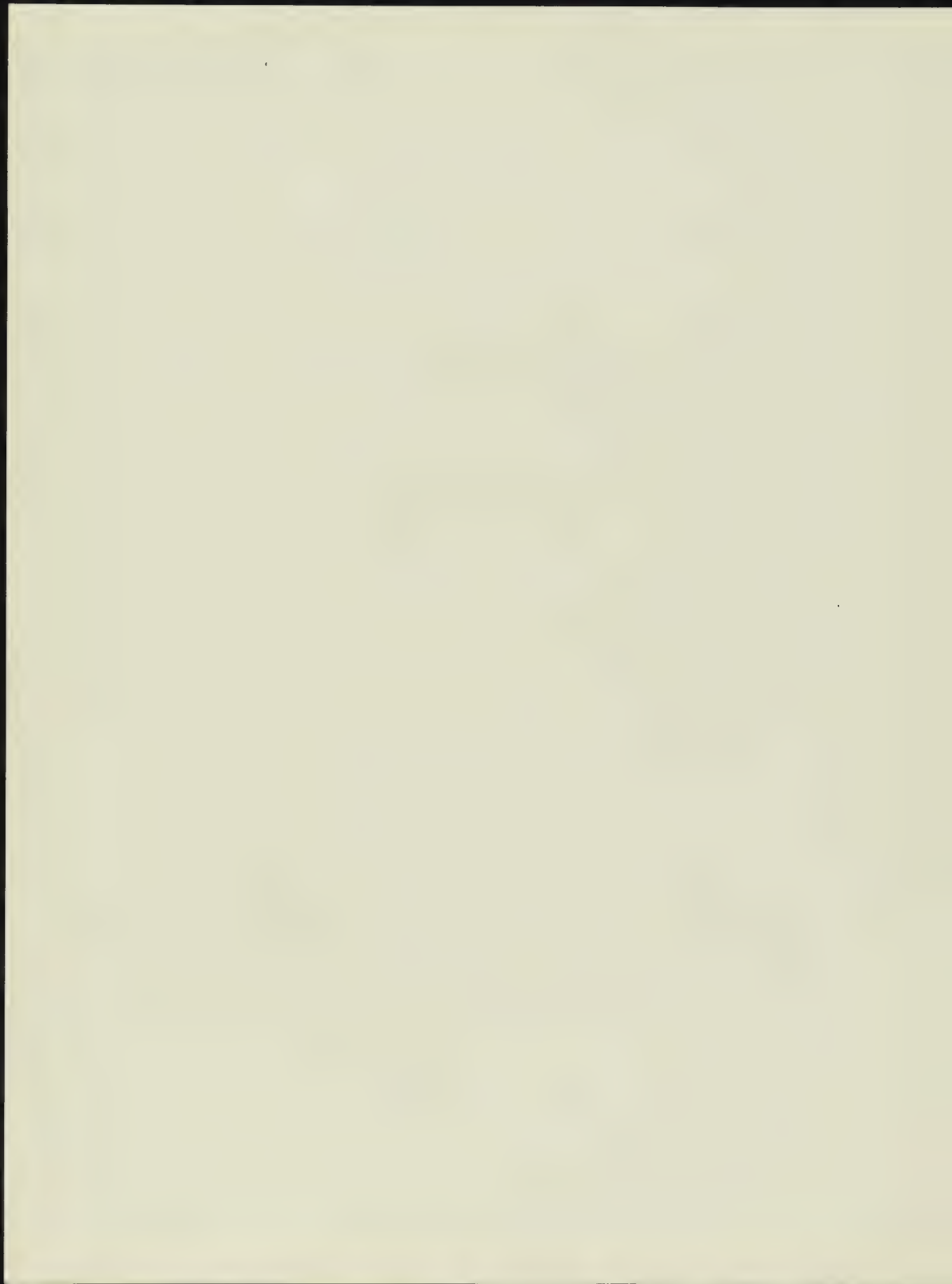
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

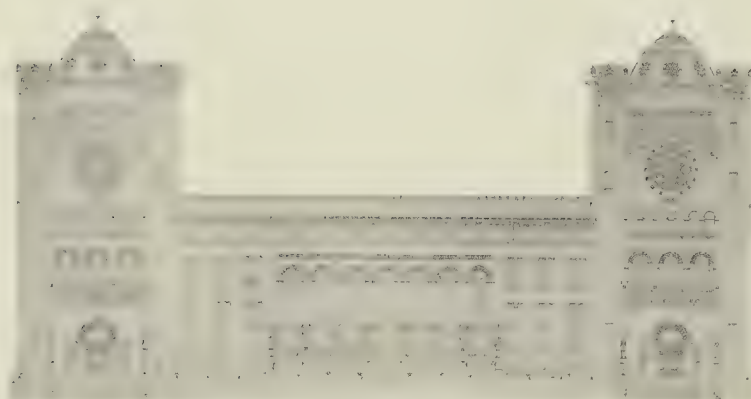


OTTEN, DE ROOS and OVEREIJNDER, ROTTERDAM.

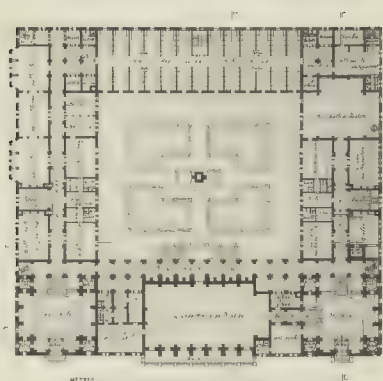
Van Lee & Co., AMSTERDAM.

FRONT ELEVATION.

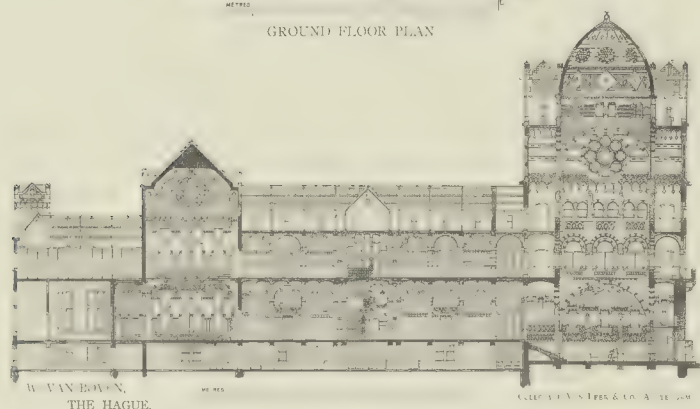




FRONT ELEVATION

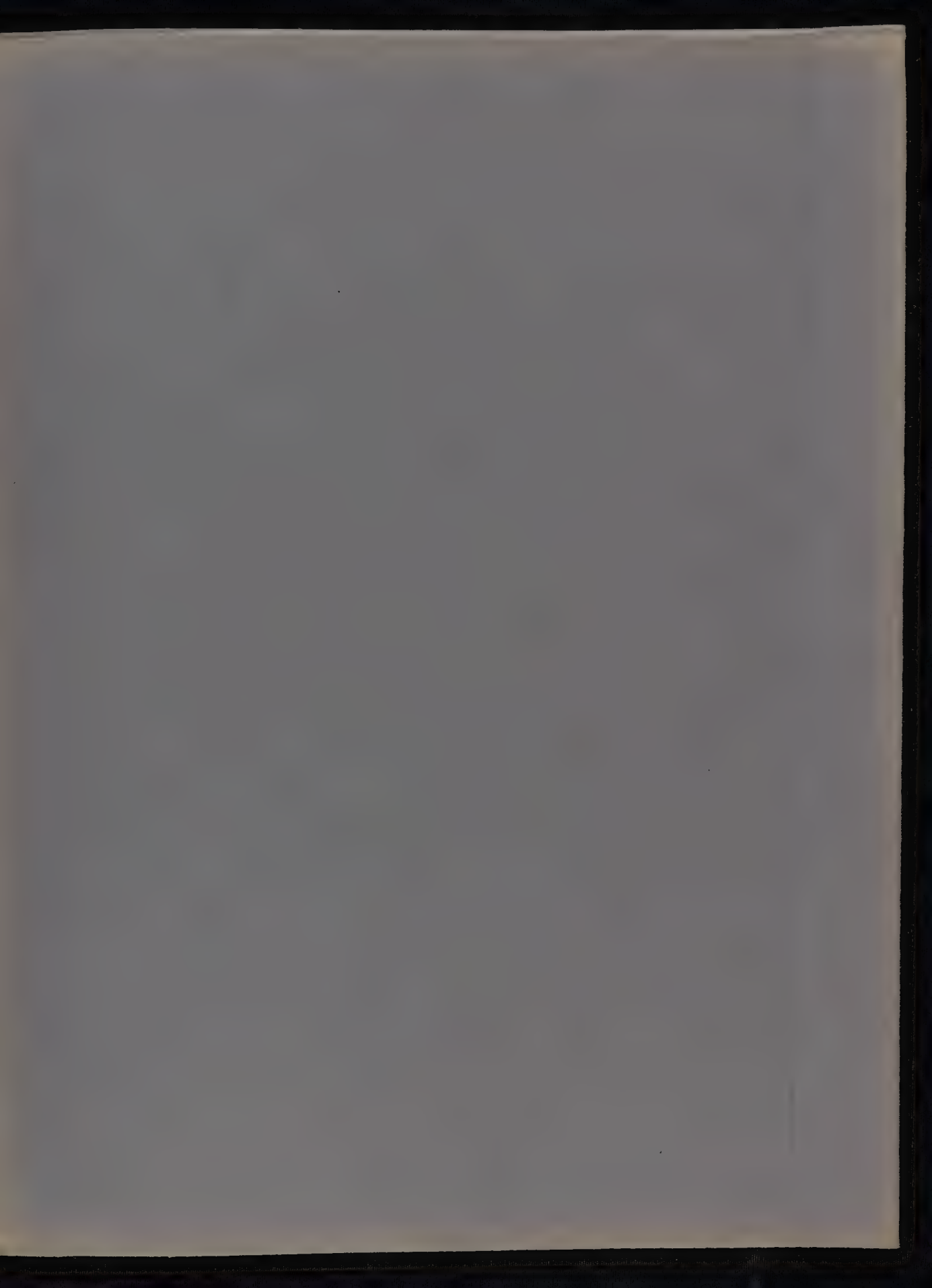


GROUND FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION.





1871

1872

1873

1874

1875



INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION  
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SEVENTY-SIX PLATES

LONDON: T. C. & E. C. JACK, 16 HENRIETTA STREET, W.C.; AND EDINBURGH.

1907.

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copy pay \* \* \* \* \*

Published at Paris. \* \* \* \* \*

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CAREL HOCHEDER was born in 1854 in Bavaria and studied at the Technical High School of Munich. After first been employed by the State in 1878 and afterwards by the Municipal Government of Munich, he was appointed professor at the Technical High School there in 1898.

For the Town of Munich Hocheder built the Hospital and the Red-Cross Nursing-home for Women, a nursing-home for poor people at Giesing and public baths at Siekenburgen, and several private houses, the largest building executed after his design being the new office-building of the Bavarian Department of Traffic.

\* \* \*

J. PUIG CADAFACH, who sent in a design in collaboration with JOSEPH GODAY Y CASALS, is an architect and professor of Aesthetics at Barcelona.

\* \* \*

HENRI THOMAS EDUARD EUSTACHE was born in 1861 at Versailles. As a pupil of the „Ecole des Beaux Arts” he won the „Grand Prix de Rome” in 1891 and received his certificate as an architect from the French Government.

EUSTACHE is the Town architect of Paris and professor at the „Ecole des Beaux Arts”; he built the Theatre and the new concert- and other halls of the „Kurhaus” at Aix-les-Bains.

\* \* \*

GIUSEPPE MANCINI, architect of Rome, was born in 1881 at Serravezza and studied in Rome. In the prize-competition for the Italian Government subsidy, MANCINI won the first prize.

\* \* \*

WILLEM MOLENBROEK is a pupil of professor GUGEL of Delft. He first settled in Rotterdam, and has now taken up his residence at The Hague. He has built many private houses, villas and factories, his best-known works being „The White House” at Rotterdam and the „Rembrandt Theatre” at Amsterdam.

\* \* \*

A. P. SMITS and H. FELS, architects of The Hague, won the first prize in a prize-competition of the „Academy” in Rotterdam and received the same distinction in another prize-competition of the Society for the Promotion of Architecture in Amsterdam. Several private houses and villas have been built by them.

\* \* \*

WARREN and WETMORE are architects of New York.

GIULIO MAGNI was born in 1859 in Rome and studied at the Academy of Fine Arts there. MAGNI won prizes in the prize-competitions for new Law Courts and a House of Parliament in Rome; for a House of Parliament in Bucharest and for the Central Railway Station there. For three years MAGNI was architect of the Town of Bucharest and after that the Government of Roumania applied to him for designs for an Archive building, a marine-station for Constanza and a large seminary at Bucharest. At present GIULIO MAGNI is architect and professor in Rome.

HENRI DAVIS WHITFIELD and BEVERLY SEDGWICK KING are architects of New York. The works executed after their designs are: the Carnegie-Library at Tufts College, the reading-room of the Polytechnical Institute at Troy, the Engineer-club in New York, the dormitories which CARNEGIE has given to Lehigh University and a library at Philadelphia. The latter two are still in execution, as are also several private houses and banking offices.

HENRY T. HARE is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and an architect of London. The municipal buildings of Oxford and those of the county of Stafford have been built by him and also the town halls of Henley, Crewe and Harrogate and Westminster College at Cambridge.

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CARL HOCHEBERG, AU. NCHEN

PERSPECTIVE VIEW





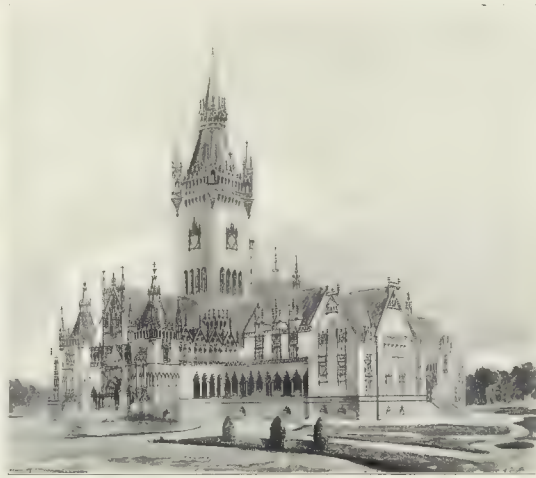


PART OF THE FRONT ELEVATION.



I. PUIG CADAVALCH, BARCELONA.

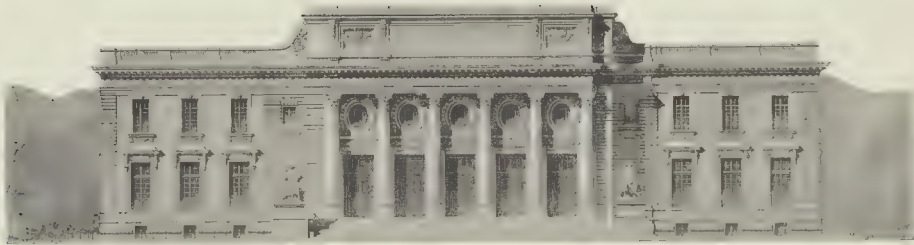
VESTIBULE.



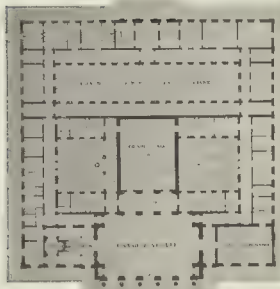
PERSPECTIVE VIEW.



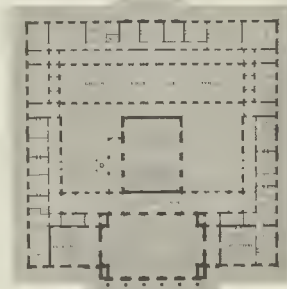




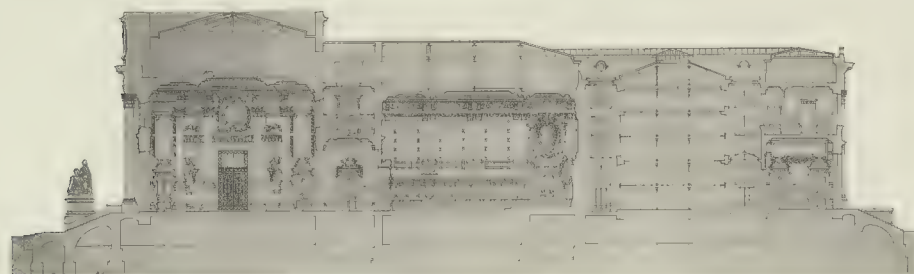
FRONT ELEVATION.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

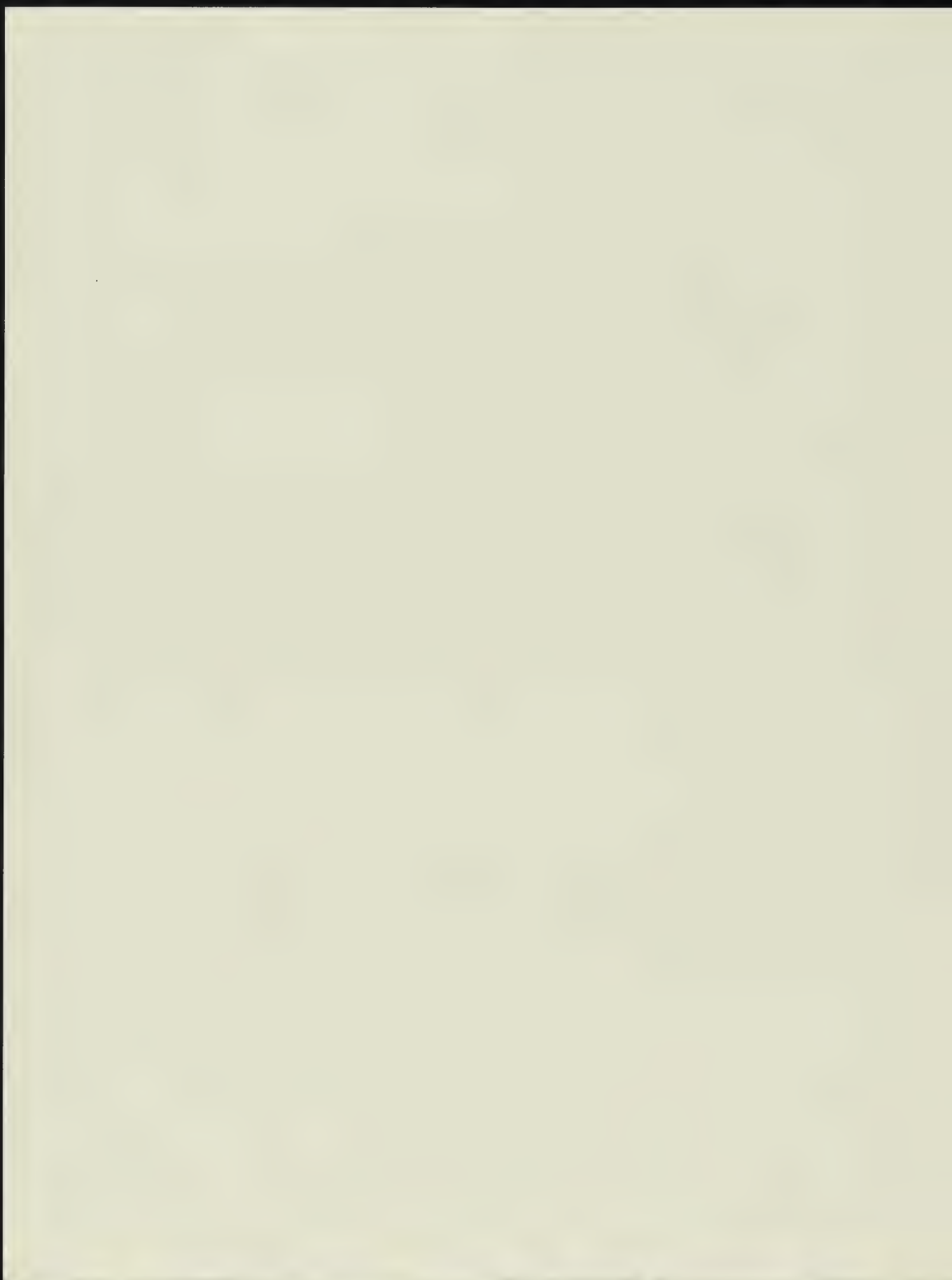


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



HENRI EUSTACHE, PARIS.

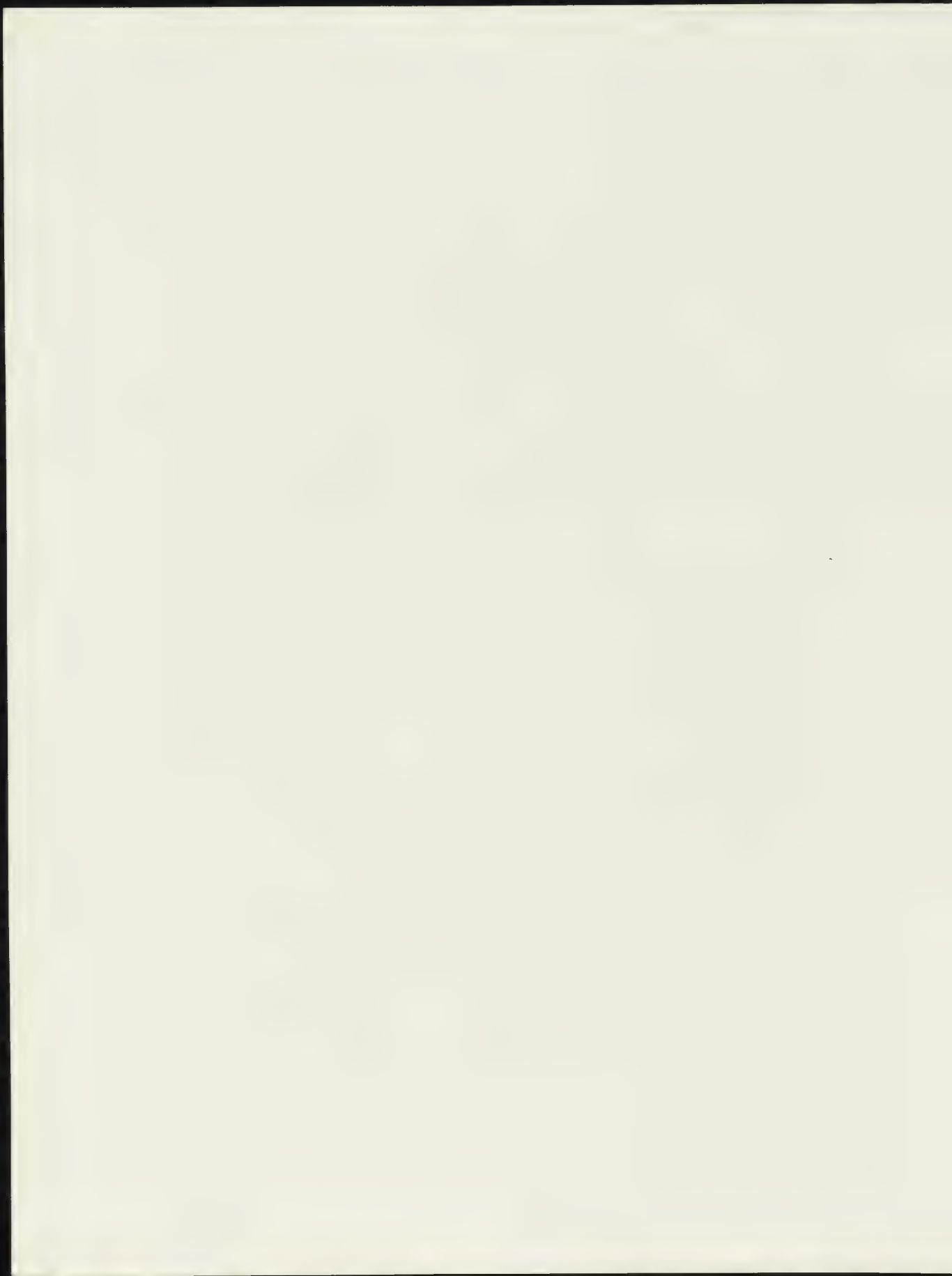
LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

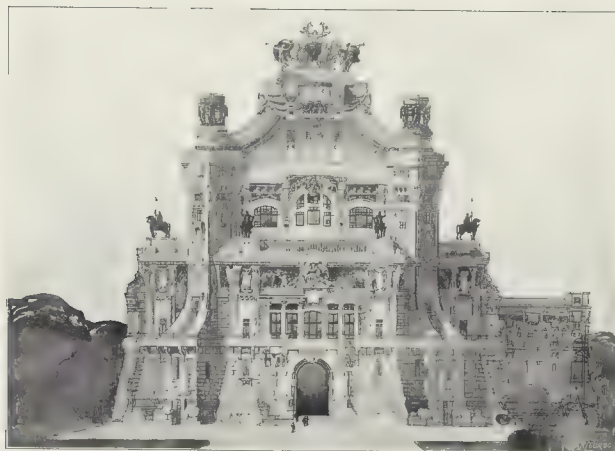




G. MANCINI. ROMA.

PLATE. LXX.

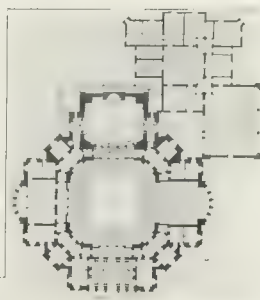




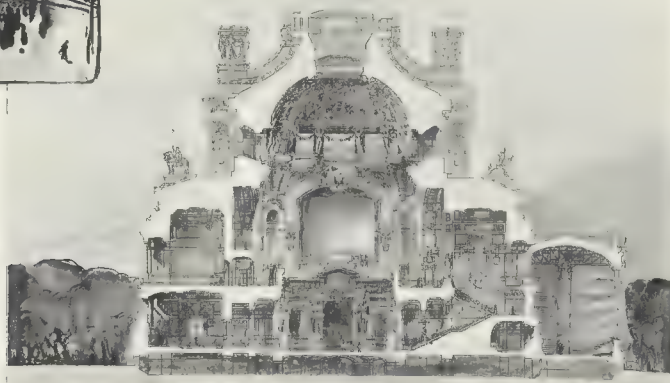
FRONT ELEVATION



VESTIBULE

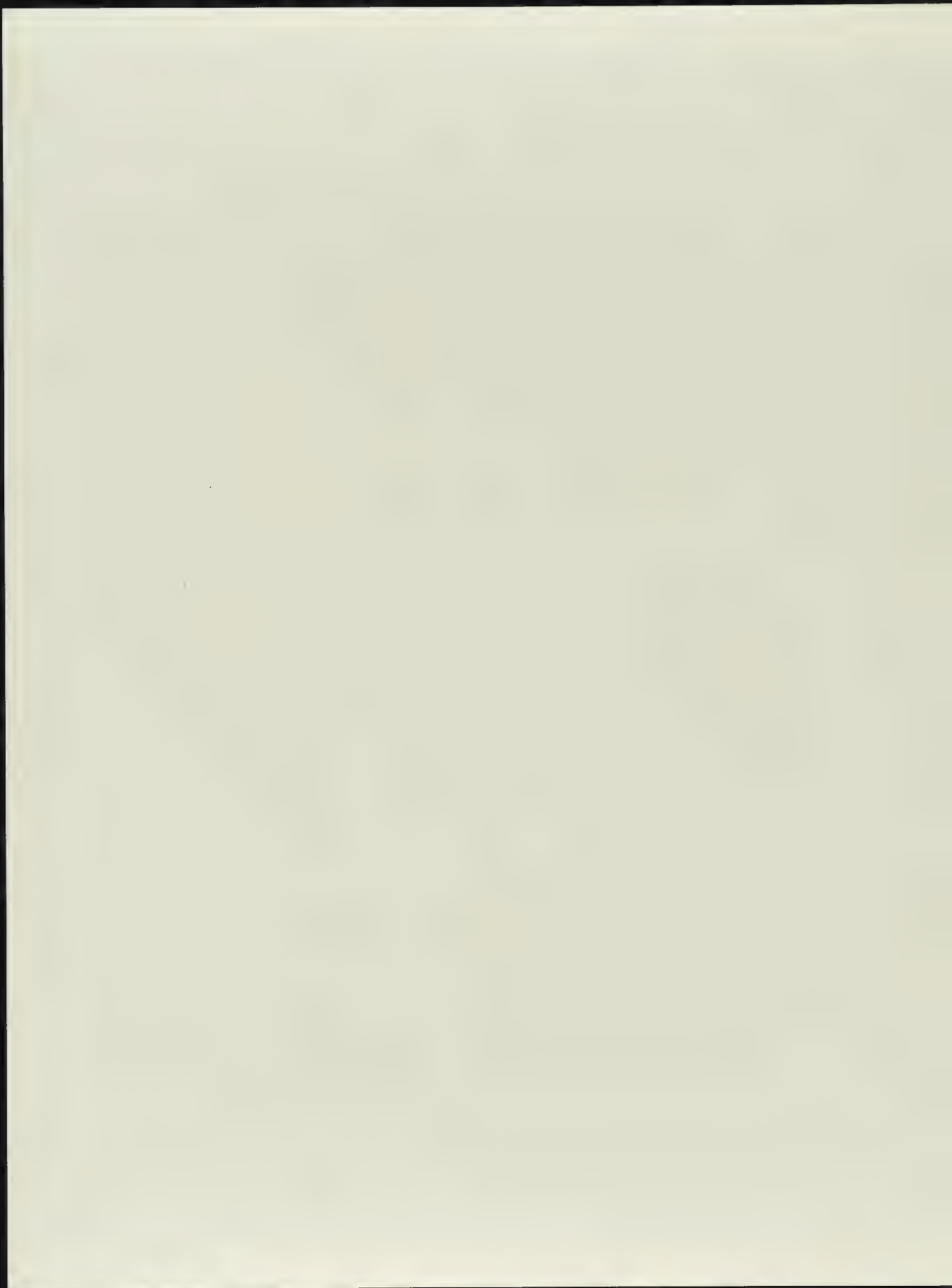


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



GIUSEPPE MANCINI, ROMA.

CROSS SECTION.

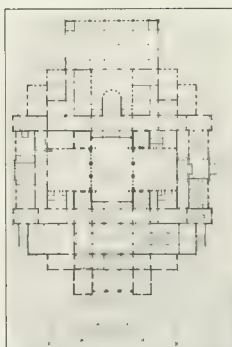






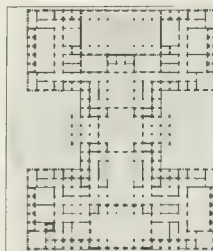
W. MOLENBROEK, THE HAGUE.

FRONT ELEVATION.



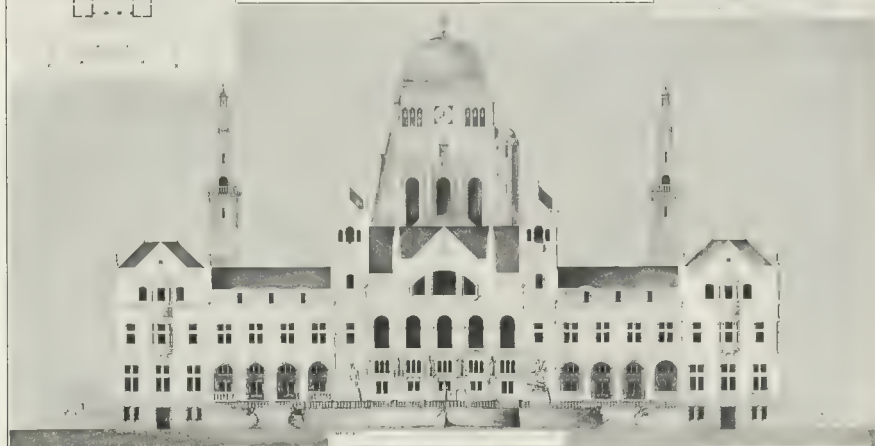
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

W. MOLENBROEK,  
THE HAGUE.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

SMITS and FELS,  
THE HAGUE.



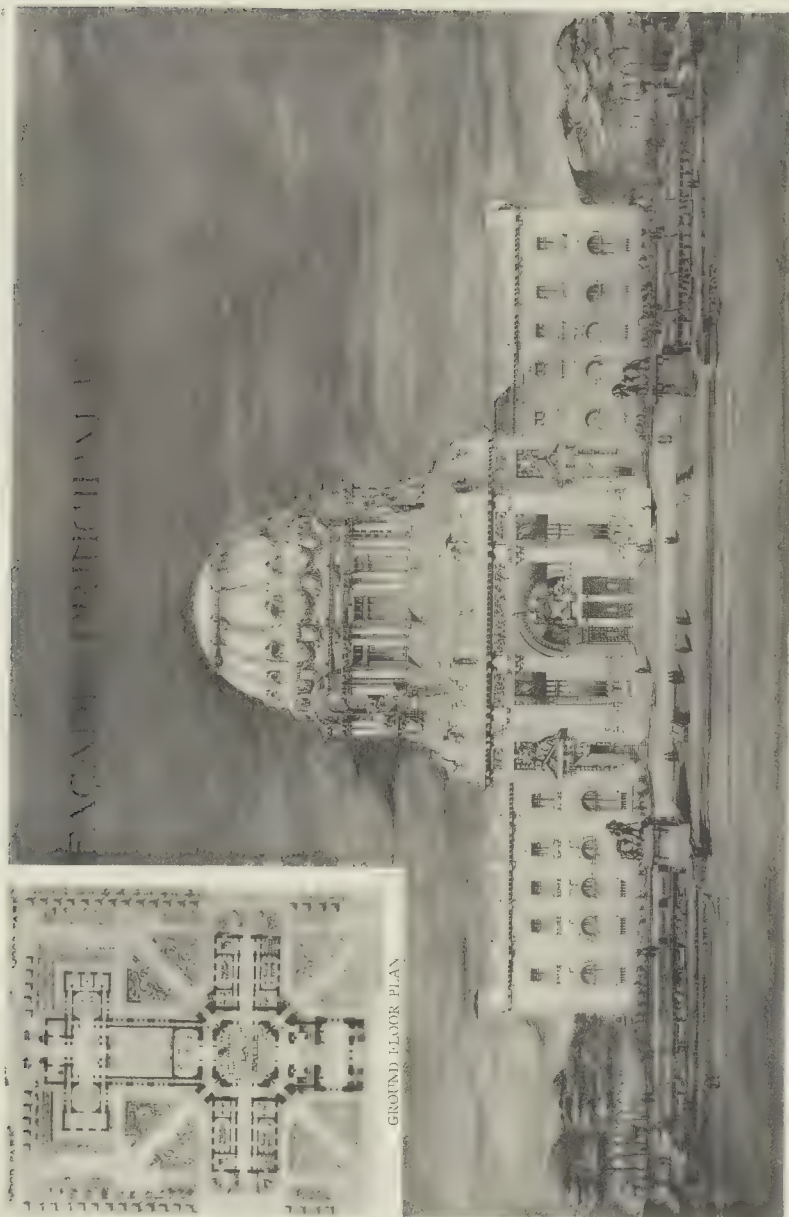
SMITS and FELS, THE HAGUE.

FRONT ELEVATION.





GROUND FLOOR PLAN



WARREN and ALTMORE, NEW YORK.

FRONT ELEVATION.

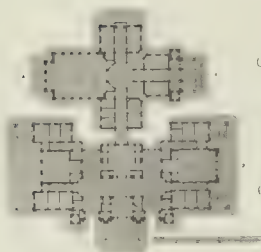
DESIGNED BY J. VAN DYKE, ARCHT.





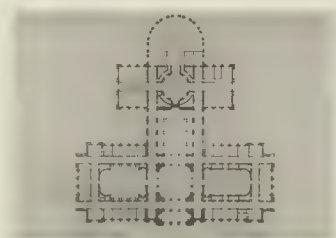
VILLA MALETTA, ROME.

PART OF THE FRONT ELEVATION.

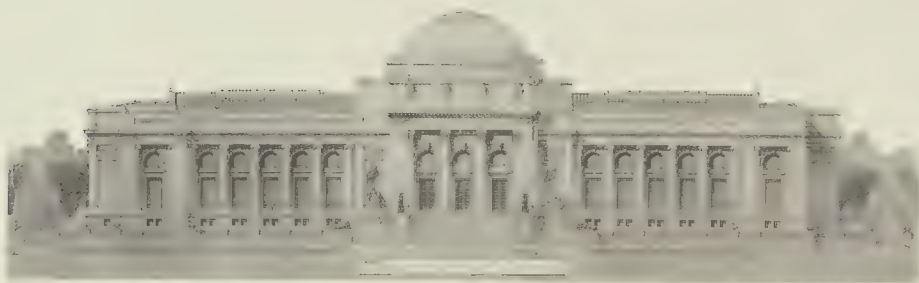


GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

VILLA MALETTA,  
ROME.



WHITEHALL in NEW YORK.



WHITEHALL, NEW YORK.

FRONT ELEVATION.

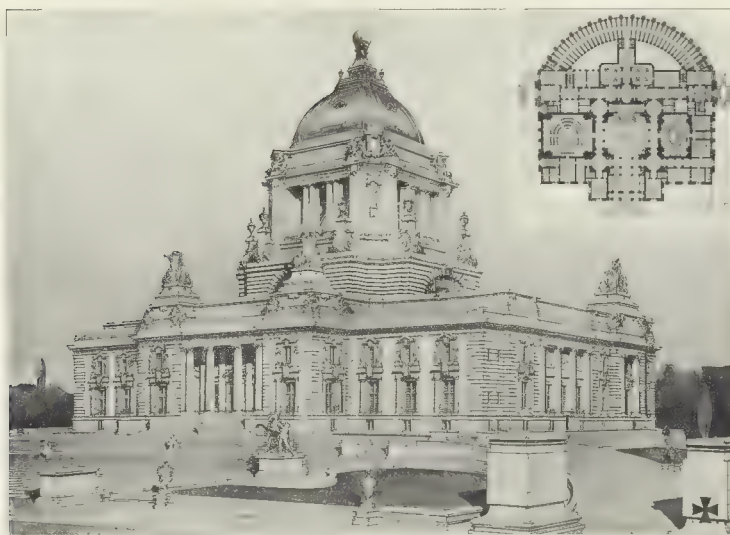






PART OF THE FRONT ELEVATION.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

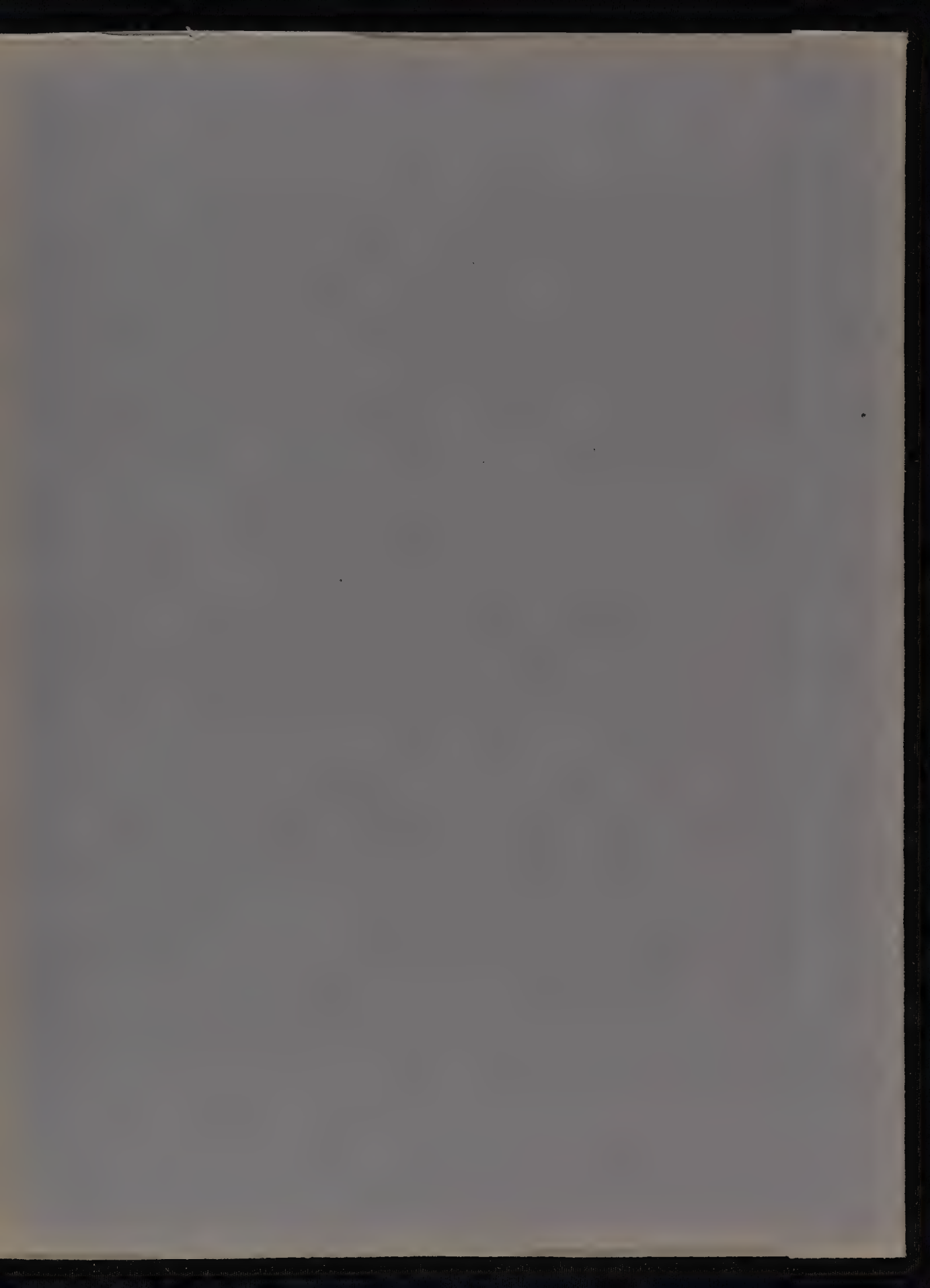


HENRY T. HARE, LONDON.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.









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SEVENTY-SIX PLATES

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1907.

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JOHANNES ZIMMERMANN, born in 1873 at Zwickau in Saxony, studied at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Dresden, and was a pupil of PROFESSOR DOCTOR PAUL WALLOT. In an Academy competition he won the highest prize, namely six thousand marks, for two years' travel for purposes of study in Egypt, Greece, Italy, France, Belgium and Holland.

\* \* \*

VALENTIN VAERWIJCK was born in 1882 at Ghent. He is the son of the architect HENRI VAERWIJCK, who has built many churches in Belgium and under whose superintendence many restorations have been accomplished.

Prizes have been awarded to three projects of VALENTIN VAERWIJCK's sent in as competitive designs for new houses in the new parts of Bruges; in a competition for a church at Chatelet (Hainault) in 1903 he won the first prize, and his plans are now being executed. In 1905 he also received a first prize for a design for a new church at Marcinelle-Centre.

\* \* \*

WILHELM KREIS, of Dresden, was born at Eltville on the Rhine, studied at Munich, Brunswick, Charlottenburg and Karlsruhe, and when 23 years old, won the first prize for a „Völkerschlacht National Denkmal" (National Monument for the Battle of Nations) near Leipsic and later on had the same good fortune in a competition for a church at Dresden. About fifty Bismarck-towers have been built by him in Germany. He was awarded the great gold medal for the Hall of the International Art-Exhibitions of Dresden in 1901. KREIS built a large „Ruhmeshalle" (Hall of Honour) in Eisenach for those who fell in 1870 and has been University Professor since 1904.

\* \* \*

GUSTAV CARL EDUARD BLOHM, born in 1869 at Lubeck, studied at the Polytechnical School of Stuttgart. In 1901 BLOHM succeeded the architect THIELEN in Hamburg, and built several private houses, villas and office-buildings there.

\* \* \*

FERDINAND GRAUER, architect at Stuttgart, is Professor at the Royal School of Architects there. He built the Pavillion in the Town-garden at Essen.

\* \* \*

EDWARD PEARCE CASEY and ARTHUR DILLON are architects in New-York.

\* \* \*

JEAN BÉRINDEIJ, born at Bucharest in 1871, received his certificate as architect from the French Government; he is Professor at the Academy of Fine Arts at Bucharest and was formerly architect of the technical service of the home-department.

ERNEST FOERK, who sent in a design in collaboration with JULES SANDY, was born in 1868; he is a pupil of the Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna and is Professor at the University of Architecture at Budapest.

JULES SANDY is a pupil of the Politechnical School of Budapest.

In several competitions such as those for a Synagogue at Budapest and for one at Trieste, and for a post-office at Zágráb, the first prize was awarded to them.

\* \* \*

WILLS, ANDERSON and H. W. COTMAN are members of the „Royal Institute of British Architects”. The best-known of the works executed after their designs are: „Aberdare Hall” at Cardiff for woman-students, „Poor Law Buildings” at Swansea, Public Baths at Chelsea, Police- and Fire-Brigade-buildings at Sunderland and a public library at Greenwich.

\* \* \*

ALFRED MÜLLER, architect at Leipsic, built the church at St. Michael and the buildings of the Zoölogical Garden there, together with a large number of private houses and villas.

\* \* \*

ALPÁR IGNÁCZ was born in 1855 at Budapest and studied at the Academy of Architecture in Berlin. His best-known works are the large Money- and Stock-Exchange and the Austrian-Hungarian Bank at Budapest.





JOHANN'S ZIMMERMANN ZWICKAU.

PERSPECTIVE

PLATE XXXV



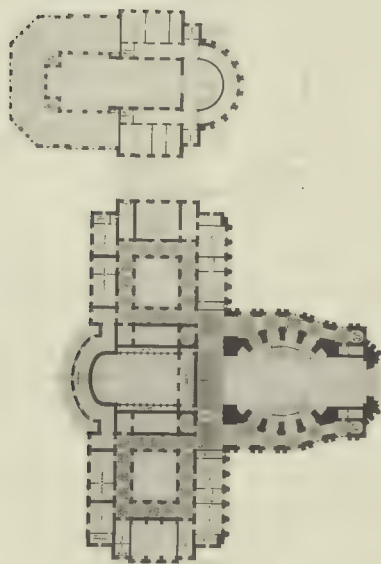


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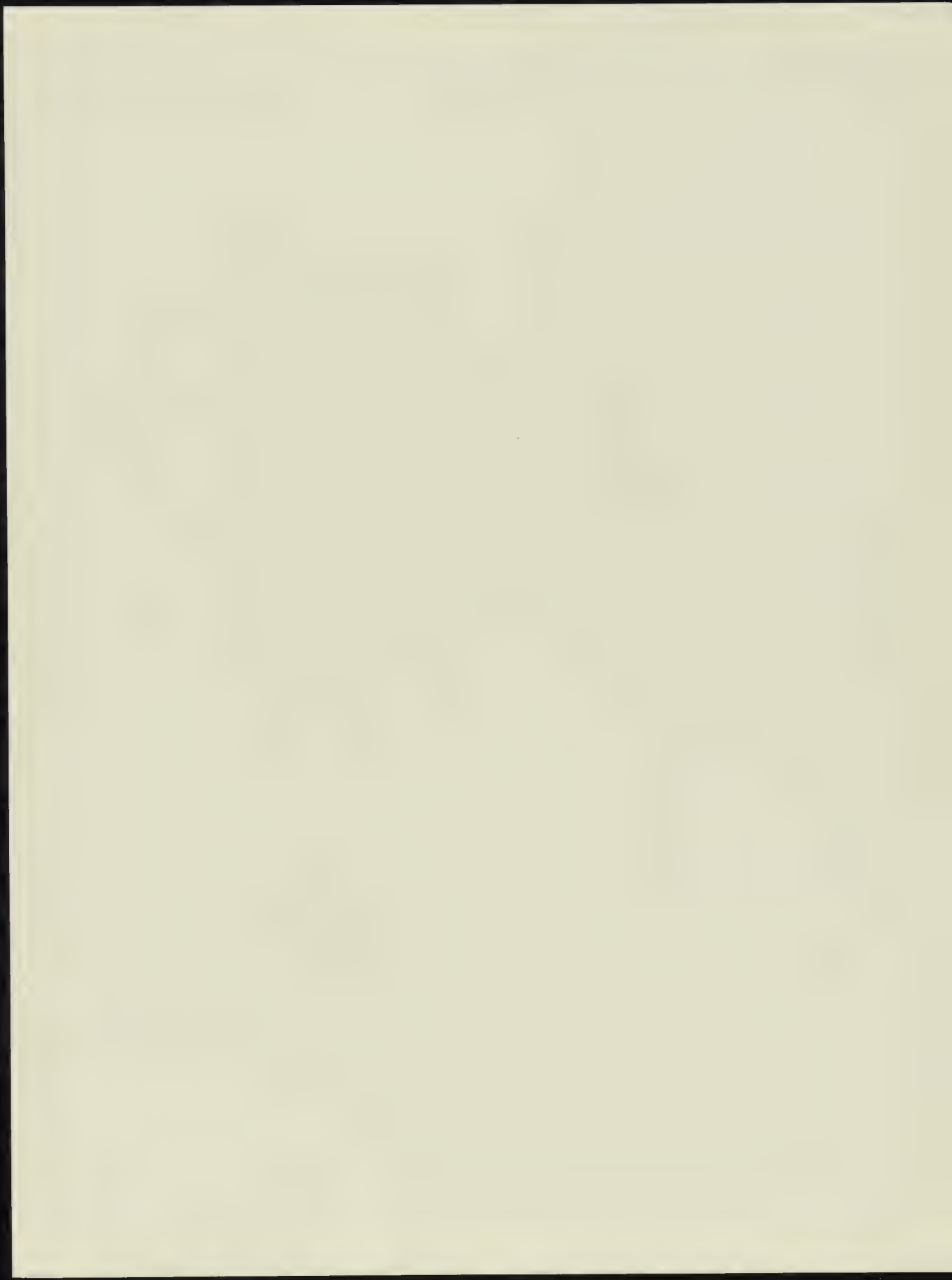


JOHANNES ZIMMERMANN, DRESDEN.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN





GROUND FLOOR PLAN



VALENTIN VAERWIJK, GHEENT.

FRONT ELEVATION

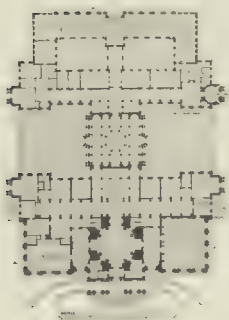
DESIGNED BY A. VAN DER MEULEN





WILHELM KREIS, DRESDEN.

FRONT ELEVATION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

WILHELM KREIS,  
DRESDEN.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

G. C. E. BLOHM,  
HAMBURG.

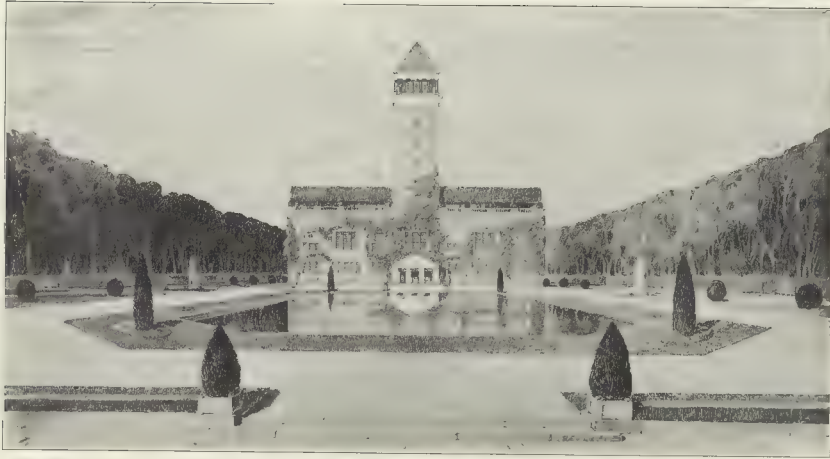


G. C. E. BLOHM, HAMBURG.

FRONT ELEVATION.

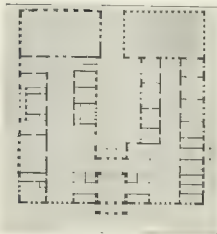






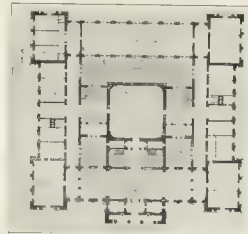
FERDINAND GRAUER, STUTTGART.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.



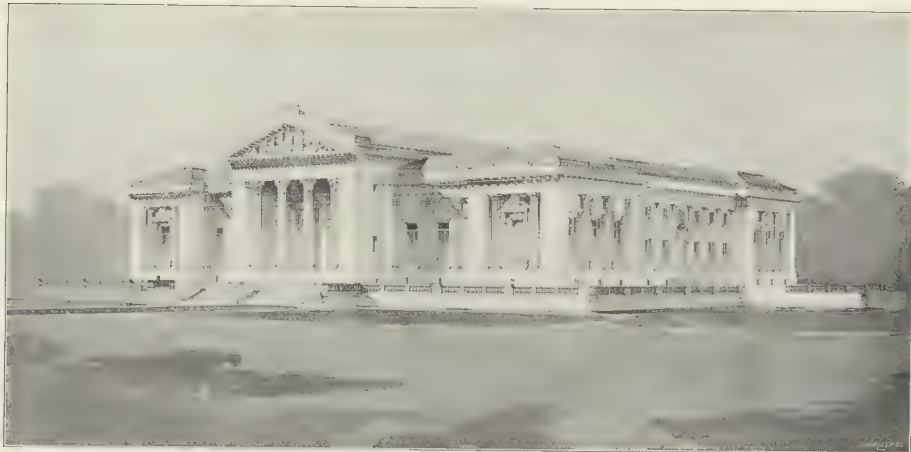
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

FERDINAND GRAUER,  
STUTTGART.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

EDWARD PEARCE,  
CASEY and  
ARTHUR DILLON,  
NEW YORK.



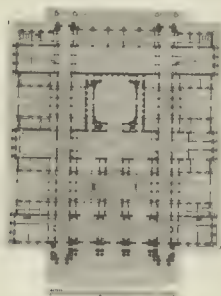
EDWARD PEARCE, CASEY and ARTHUR DILLON, NEW-YORK.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.





FRONT ELEVATION.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



I. D. BÉRINDEY, BUCAREST.

COLLOTTE VAN LIPS & CO., AMSTERDAM.

CROSS SECTION.





FRONT ELEVATION.



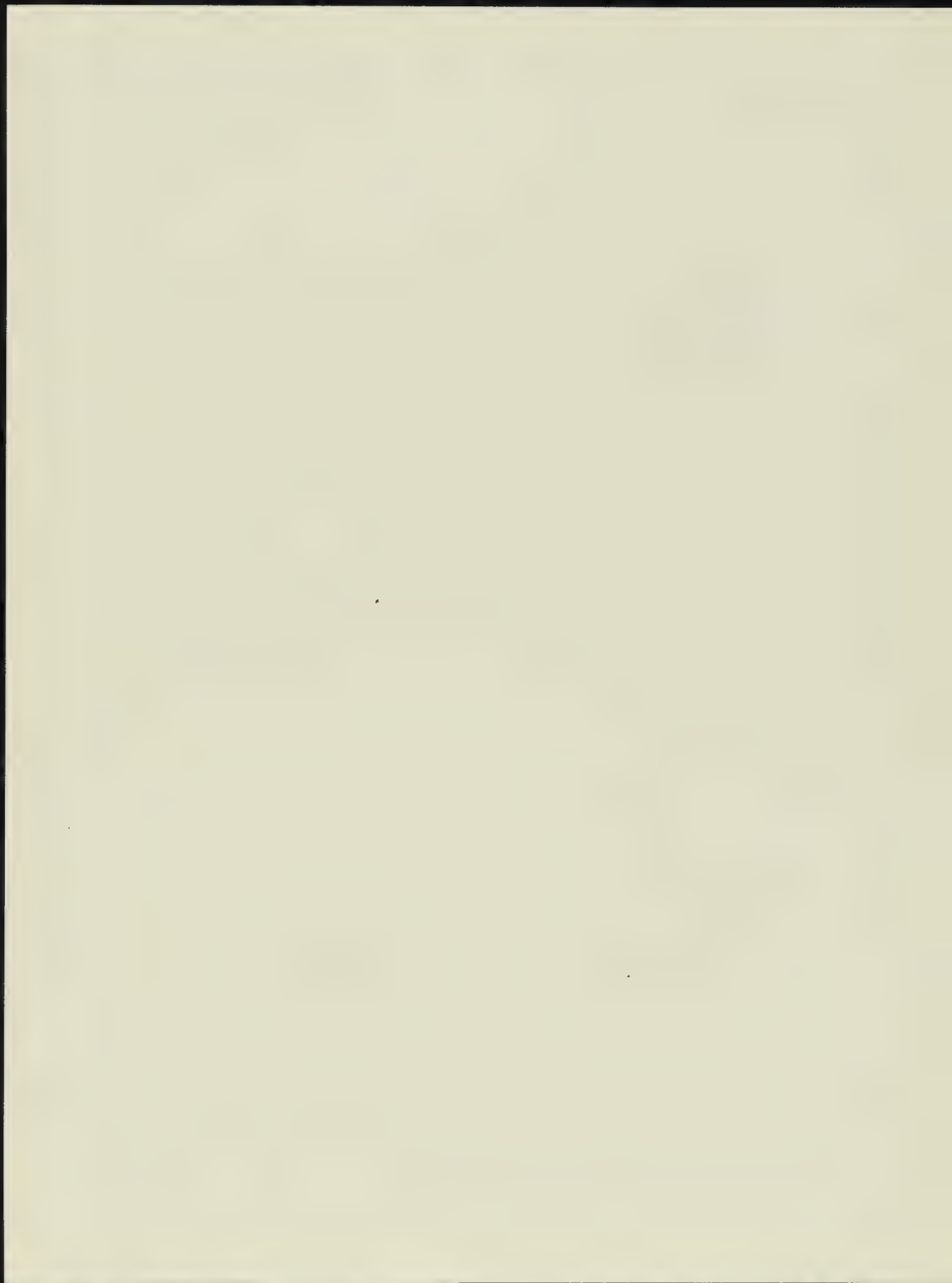
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



ERNEST FOERK and JULIUS SANDA, BRUNNEN, BERLIN.

CROSS SECTION.

Copyright, 1904, by Ernest Foerk and Julius Sanda.

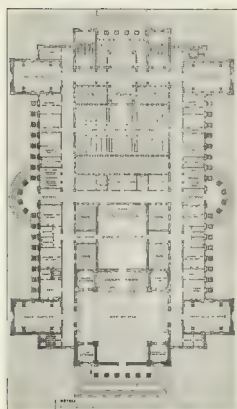






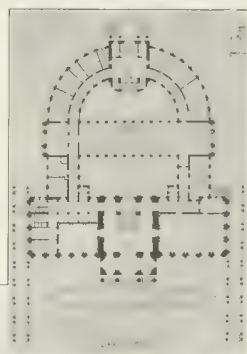
WILLS, ANDERSON and H. W. COTMAN, LONDON.

FRONT ELEVATION.



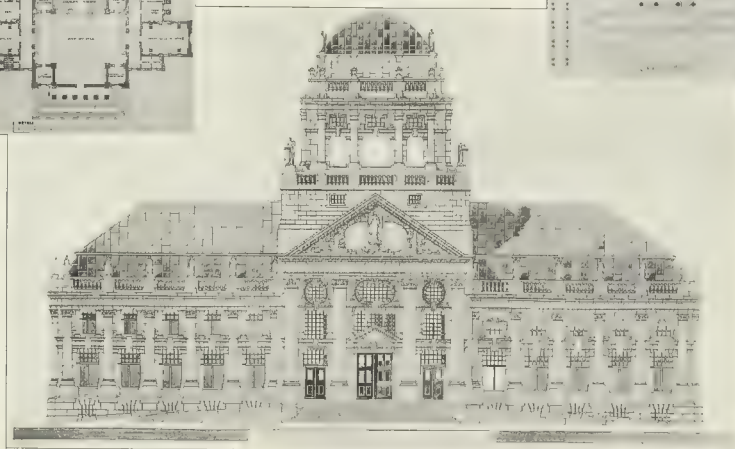
GROUND  
FLOOR PLAN.

WILLS, ANDERSON  
and H. W. COTMAN,  
LONDON.



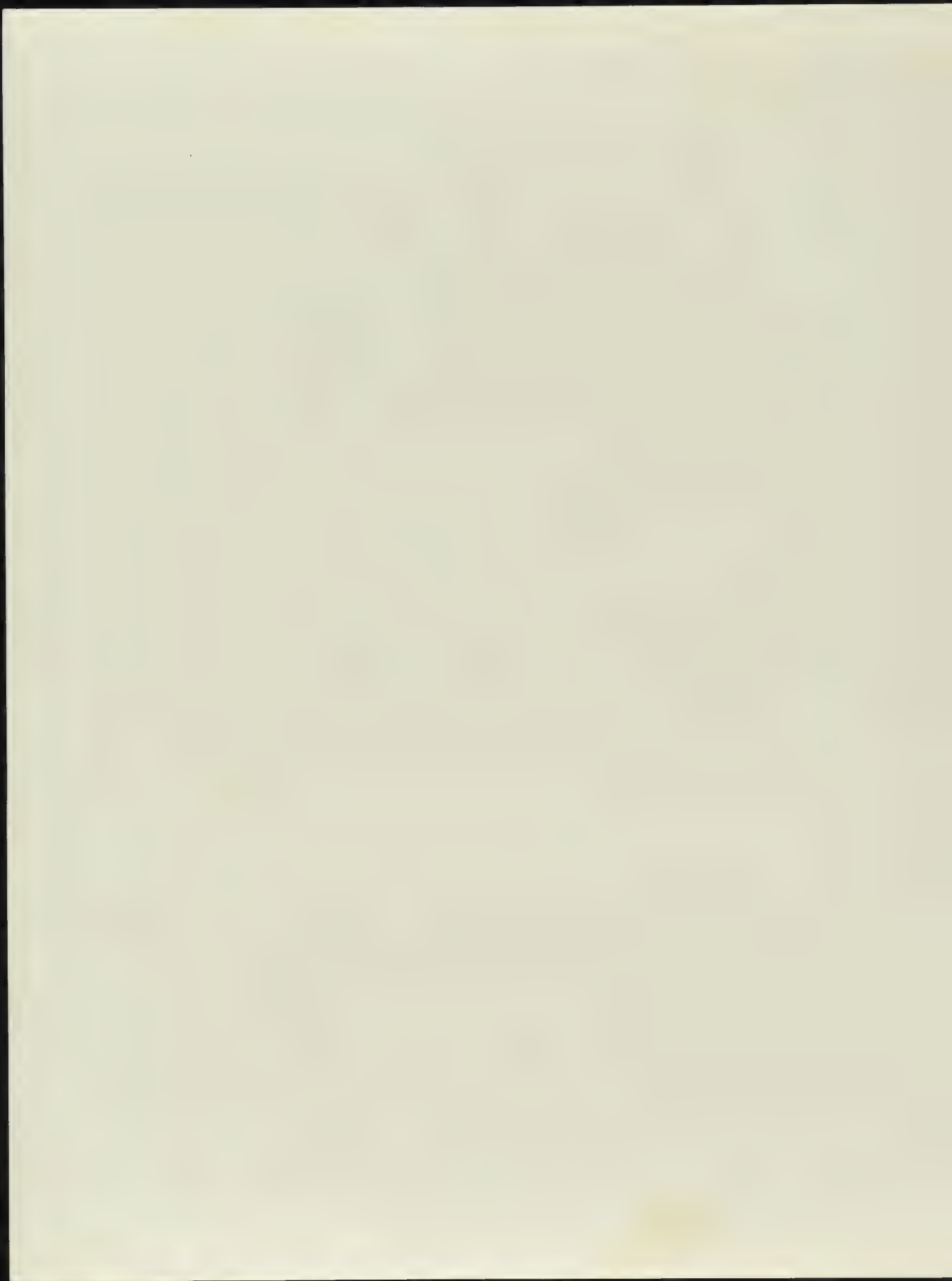
GROUND  
FLOOR PLAN.

ALFRED MULLER,  
LEIPZIG.



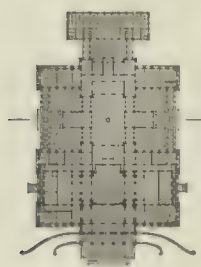
ALFRED MULLER, LEIPZIG.

FRONT ELEVATION.





FRONT ELEVATION.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



ALPAR IGNACS, BUDAPEST

ARCHITECT VAN EERDEN, O., AMSTERDAM

CROSS SECTION.



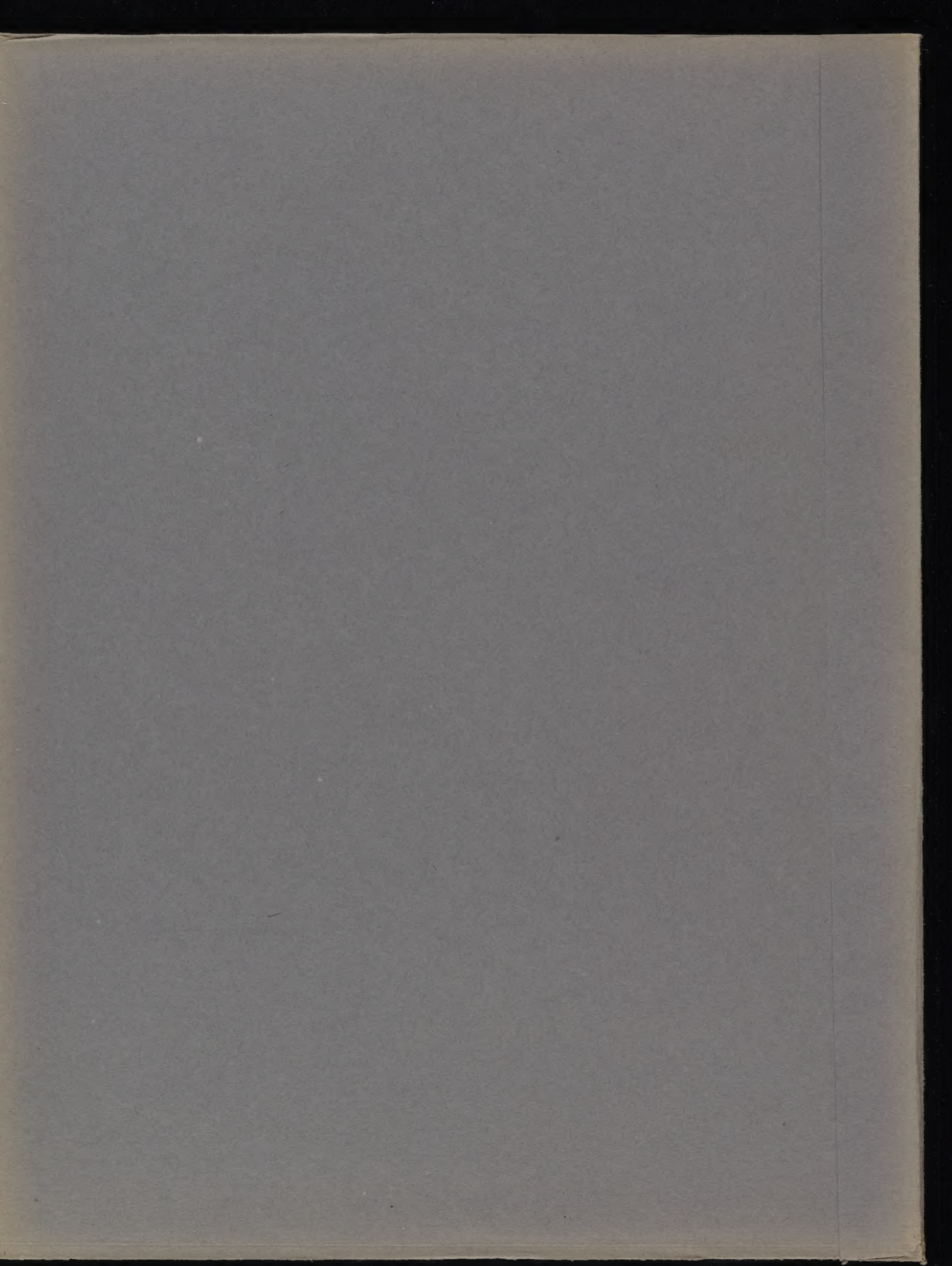
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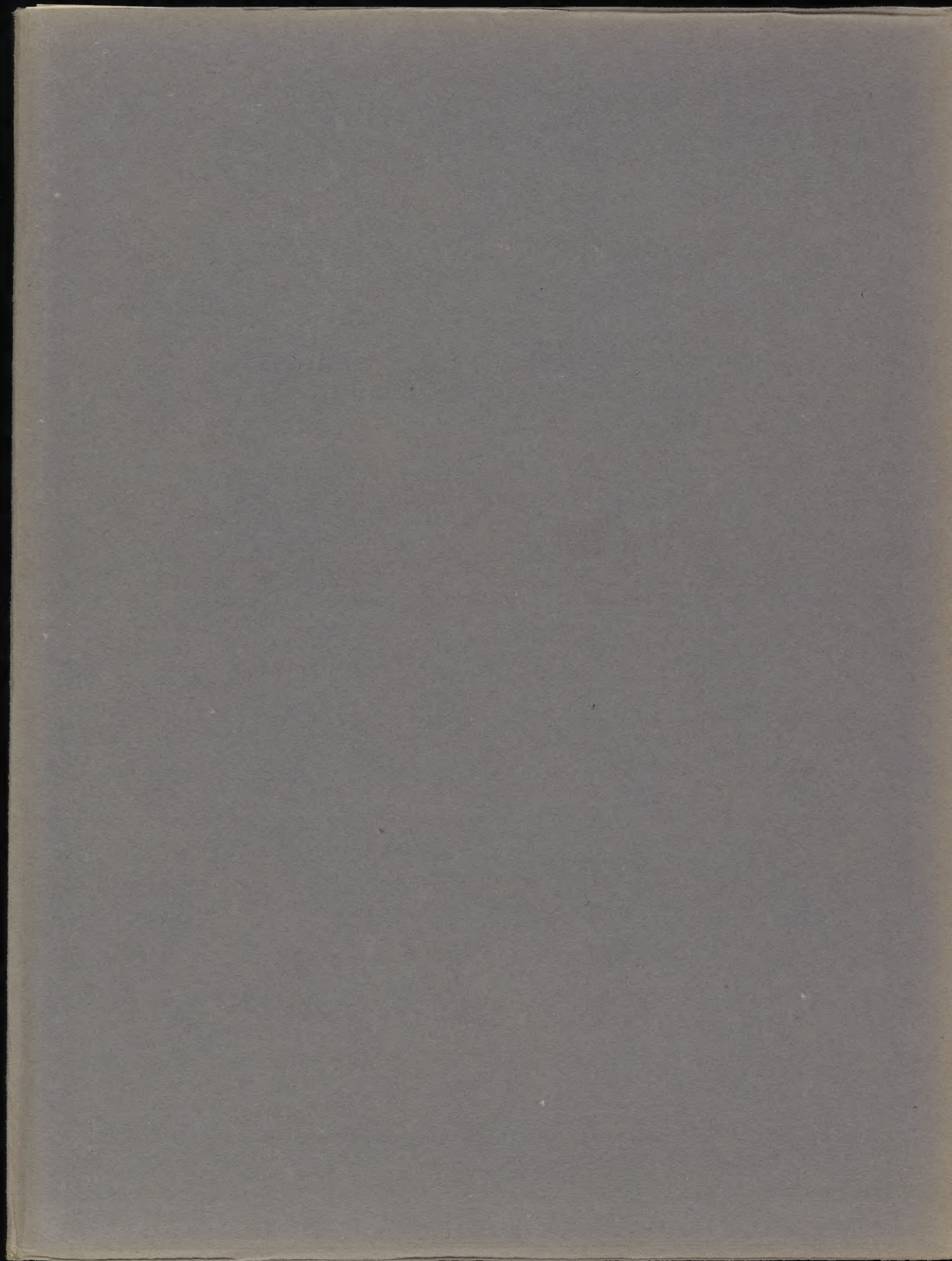
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